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KOVALEV ASSAILS NEWSWEEK 'FRAUD' ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD111209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[E. Kovalev article: "How Rumors Are Manufactured: Another Fraud by NEWSWEEK Magazine"]

[Text] In recent months the Washington propaganda "incubator" has been specializing in the mass production of newspaper "canards." We say "newspaper," but fowl of this kind have likewise been winging their way into the pages of magazines and onto television screens. They are also squawking hysterically into VOA's microphones. One such bird recently made its way into the pages of America's NEWSWEEK magazine, which aspires to the reputation of a "respectable" publication. It was hatched by Nielsen and Schmidt, the magazine's Moscow correspondents, and Willenson, a staffer in its Washington office. It is not easy to judge the contribution made by each of them to creating the latest propaganda "canard," because their work should be assessed wholesale, so to speak.

What's it all about? NEWSWEEK writers are once again, as the saying goes, confusing the issue.... They write of "Russian preparations for bacteriological war," of "the Soviets' violation of the ban on bacteriological, biological and chemical weapons." Their story develops according to the familiar slander prescription. First an innocent reference is made to Hamburg's BILD (which, incidentally, is well known for its tendency toward misinformation, which for a long time now no one has denied in the West), this "sensational" newspaper launched a rumor that anthrax cases in the Sverdlovsk area last year could be ascribed to an "accident" at an enterprise producing Soviet bacteriological weapons." Then NEWSEEK claims--without any references at all now--that "rumors have been circulating in Moscow for months" about these terrible events. Then, for the sake of objectivity, it is admitted in passing that the Soviet authorities resolutely denied this slander and, in response to a request from the State Department, told the Americans the cases of illness had natural causes.

But now feigned skepticism comes into play: A responsible State Department official, the article says, "is still not convinced of the accuracy of the Soviet assertions." "Secret reports" from American intelligence, which has allegedly obtained information about Russian work on bacteriological and chemical weapons", are cited as evidence that his doubts are "valid."

Thus in just a few dozen lines a huge distance is traveled: from a fabricated "sensation" in BILD to "reliable secret CIA information." To add to the "documentary feel" NEWSWEEK publishes a photo showing Soviet soldiers in antichemical protective suits. Giving their anti-Soviet imagination free rein, the magazine staffers accompany the photo with a false "revealing" caption: "Soviet soldiers on maneuvers in 1973. Are they preparing for bacteriological war?" [paragraph continues]

Although the photo, as the magazine mentions, was indeed obtained via TASS, it shows Soviet soldiers practicing antichemical defense measures, not military maneuvers "in a zone contaminated with microbes," as the magazine tries to assure American readers, resorting to clear forgery. What does it care about "respectability"--it even lacks mere moral scrupulousness.

If there is to be talk of epidemics in this connection, we are dealing here with a special kind of disease--malicious anti-Soviet hysteria, an epidemic of which representatives of the American administration would apparently like to spread as widely as possible.

What is the true purpose of all these anti-Soviet efforts? It is not just to slander the Soviet Union. The main thing is to create, if only in a roundabout way, a pretext for expanding America's own work in the "sphere of chemical and bacteriological defense" and to justify the U.S. war department's demands for increased appropriations for appropriate work on chemical and bacteriological weapons in the United States and the other NATO countries. For instance, it is well known that the United States is planning to spend in the next 5 years $1.3 billion on creating a new generation of chemical weapons alone. Apparently still more is needed....

Hence the attempts to mislead public opinion with a sham outcry about the "Soviet threat" in this sphere also. Attempts using unsuitable means, let us add.

TARASOV SCORES WEST'S POSITION ON REDUCTION OF TROOPS, ARMS

LD111305 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Apr 80 p 3

[TASS report: "At the Vienna Talks"]

[Text] Vienna, 4 April--The 20th round of talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe has ended in Vienna's Hofburg Palace.

At a subsequent press conference a spokesman for the Soviet delegation gave details of a speech delivered at a closed plenary session by Ambassador N.K. Tarasov, head of the Soviet delegation.

In this round of talks, which took place in a difficult international situation, when the NATO leaders have begun implementing their policy of stepping up military preparations, the socialist states' delegations, guided by a principled policy line, once again made great efforts to achieve the first specific results in the talks, thereby contributing to the reduction of armed forces and arms and strengthening detente, the head of the Soviet delegation said.

He pointed out that the socialist states' broad constructive proposals of 8 June and 30 November 1978 and of 28 June 1979, which take into consideration many substantial elements of the Western position and which fully accord with the agreed aims and subject of the Vienna talks, are a good businesslike basis for drafting the first mutually acceptable agreement.

It was in this round that the socialist countries put forward a proposal concerning the exchange of updated information on the troop strengths in central Europe of all the states directly participating in the talks as of 1 January 1980, to which the Western participants have still not replied.

The Soviet diplomat gave specific examples showing that the West's proposals of 20 December 1979 do not contain any elements enabling the viewpoints of the participants in the talks to be brought closer in line with one another. They merely nullify the fruits of 6 years of joint work by the representatives of 19 states, since the West has effectively returned to the same positions it occupied at the start of the Vienna talks. Once again it all boils down to a substantial reduction, by some 30,000 men, of Soviet troops and a symbolic reduction of U.S. troops. As for the armed forces of the FRG, Britain and the other West European countries directly participating in the talks, which make up three-fourths of the contingent of NATO troops in central Europe, according to the "simplified" Western plan not only will they not be reduced--but they will also not be limited even to the present level. Nor are any specific undertakings envisaged for reducing these countries troops in the second stage. By reconsidering decisions agreed in the preliminary consultations the NATO countries are pursuing a policy of applying tough control measures to troops belonging to the socialist states far beyond the central European region.

After demonstrating the inequality of the conditions for reductions contained in the new Western proposals for Soviet and U.S. troops the Soviet delegation head stressed that they fail to take into account the Soviet Union's current unilateral reduction of its forces in the GDR by 20,000 men, 1,000 tanks and a specific quantity of other military equipment. Moreover, they disregard the large buildup of the contingent of U.S. troops in central Europe currently underway, which has already substantially exceeded the figure of 13,000 men by which the West proposes to reduce U.S. troops. This, of course, is not the basis on which a serious attempt could be made to work out mutually acceptable agreements in Vienna. The Western countries must abandon their futile attempts to seek military advantages for themselves at the other side's expense and to alter to their own advantage the existing approximate balance of forces in central Europe.

N.K. Tarasov stressed in conclusion that the socialist states' principled policy of achieving effective agreements leading to a reduction in the level of military confrontation in central Europe equitably and in strict conformity with the agreed principle of the undiminished security of both sides remains unchanged. The plenary session was also addressed by Ambassador J. Dean, leader of the U.S. delegation. Judging from what was said by a Western spokesman he reiterated the main points of the West's position, the aim of which is to achieve one-sided military advantages for NATO. The U.S. diplomat tried to justify the Western proposals of 20 December 1979, which effectively put the Vienna talks back where they were when they began in 1973.

YEPISHEV LINKS WORLD SCENE WITH INTERESTS OF SOCIALIST FORCES

LD150919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 80 pp 2-3

[Article by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "V.I. Lenin on the Defense of the Socialist Fatherland"]

[Text] The Soviet Armed Forces are a vigilant sentry watching over our motherland's borders and the interests of socialism. Their birth and their heroic progress are inextricably associated with the name of V.I. Lenin, who elaborated the teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland--the direct ideological and theoretical basis of the CPSU's policy in the sphere of the country's defense.

The vitality of Leninist ideas on the defense of the working people's revolutionary gains was put to the test in the years of the foreign military intervention and the Civil War. The Red Army, created by V.I. Lenin and the Communist Party, utterly routed the combined forces of international and internal counterrevolution. Convincing confirmation of the scientific soundness of these ideas is provided by the brilliant victories of the Soviet Army and Navy in the years of the Great Patriotic War, where the question to be or not to be was decided for the world's first socialist state. Now too, on the eve of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, his ideas inspire Soviet servicemen to the reliable defense of the motherland's security and of peace in the world.

I.

V.I. Lenin saw questions of defending revolutionary gains in terms of the correlation of class forces after the victory of the socialist revolution and the effect of that correlation on the destinies of war and peace. The Great October Revolution opened up for mankind a path of struggle for the peoples' liberation from imperialist domination and for an end to war. From the earliest days of its existence the worker-peasant state counterposed the socialist policy of international fraternity among working people in all countries, independence and complete equality, the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, to the imperialist policy of national enmity, colonial oppression and predatory wars. "An end to wars, peace among peoples, the ending of plundering and violence--that is our ideal," Vladimir Ilich wrote (Complete Collected Works, Vol 26, p 304).

Militarism and aggression are profoundly alien to socialism as the most progressive system of today. The interests of the working class and all working people are served above all by peaceful conditions, which promote the consolidation of revolutionary gains and the creation of a new social system. However, not everything depends on the working people's wishes. By virtue of their class nature, the overthrown exploiting classes and international reaction will not make their exit from the historical stage voluntarily and will utilize every opportunity to suppress revolution by force of arms.

The older generation of Soviet people still remember how fiercely the class enemy tried to stifle the socialist fatherland, which was born in the Great October Socialist Revolution. At that time, in October 1917, after the gaining of political power, the tremendously important tasks of boosting the economy and resolving complex social problems faced the working people. But counterrevolution forced the workers and peasants to concentrate their forces and attention elsewhere--to take up arms to beat back the united march of White Guards and foreign interventionists and to defend their October Victory.

V.I. Lenin revealed the content of the defense of the working people's revolutionary gains and showed that it includes the totality of economic, political, spiritual and military measures implemented under party leadership and aimed at defending the socialist state. Cyrystallizing historical experience, including the experience of October, he put forward a thesis which still serves as an active guide for our party and other Marxist-Leninist parties in both the military-theoretical and the military-practical sphere: "Every revolution is only worthy anything if it knows how to defend itself" (Vol 37, p 122).

The development of the world revolutionary process shows that the natural law discovered by V.I. Lenin is repeated and reproduced in different national and historical conditions from those which prevailed in our country. The dialectics of the class struggle are such that as soon as the working masses in a particular country rise up in a revolutionary liberation struggle and achieve victory, internal counterrevolution, relying on the assistance of world imperialism, organizes military resistance with a view to regaining domination. Frantic opposition by the forces of reaction to progressive regimes is characteristic of the people's revolutions in Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and other countries. And the threat from imperialism can be realized not only by means of overt aggression but also by means of various subversive actions, sabotage and "undeclared war" such as reaction has now launched against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Leninist concept of the defense of revolutionary gains reflects the profoundly international nature of safeguarding the peoples' transition to socialism and communism in conditions where international and internal reaction are trying to use force to hinder this historical process. The joint might of the socialist community countries, embodied in the Warsaw Pact, serves as a reliable guarantee of security for the peoples building a new life. Forming a united front, the fraternal countries always occupy decisive positions in curtailing imperialist aggression. They have more than once made reaction renounce its criminal actions. The Warsaw Pact, whose 25th anniversary falls in May, has been and remains socialism's reliable shield and an important factor for preserving peace.

The objective necessity of defending the working people's revolutionary gains gives profound meaning to all the socialist state's defensive measures and indicates the natural law behind the defensive nature of its military doctrine. The initiators of the unremitting hysterical campaign about the "Soviet military threat" in the West should remember that even in the earliest years after the victory of October there were "theorists" who sought to justify imperialism's crusade against the republic of soviets with all kinds of fabrications on "Red militarism." The Hitlerites hid behind the false smokescreen of the "Soviet danger," explaining their inhuman acts in terms of the need to "erect a barrier to world communism." What this led to and how it ended is well known. The NATO strategists' attempts to cast aspersions on the Soviet state's measures in the sphere of strengthening the defense are equally futile.

The nature of Soviet military doctrine is clearly expressed in our party's decisions and enshrined legislatively in the USSR Constitution. Based on Lenin's theoretical legacy, our military doctrine insures the reliable defense of socialist gains, the people's peaceful labor and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Soviet state and its allies.

II.

The Leninist teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland organically incorporates the scientific concept of the army of the new, socialist type. V.I. Lenin placed the success of the defense of the working class's revolutionary gains in direct dependence on the creation of a strong army. "With a strong Red Army we are invincible," he wrote (Vol 39, p 153).

History itself has drawn the conclusion: In a situation where counterrevolution has a mighty military force, you can only restrain its aggressive aspirations if you have at your disposal an army which meets the requirements of the situation. Only opportunists, in V.I. Lenin's words, have cherished and still cherish pitiful and timid dreams of unarmed combat with the armed bourgeoisie (Vol 26, p 41).

In its attempts to cast aspersions on the worker-peasant state's defense measures the class enemy has always utilized such indicators of a military-technical nature as the numerical strength of the army, its level of equipment with weapons, and its training, while keeping quiet about its sociopolitical nature. Yet it is this feature which reveals the true purpose of a military organization.

An army, a military organization cannot be examined in isolation from its social basis. It is not created spontaneously and arbitrarily, it is a kind of continuation of the social and state system which creates it.

V.I. Lenin described the army of the proletarian state engendered by October as a socialist army, as distinct from a bourgeois army, which is the instrument of capitalist power. In our country, for the first time in history, a military organization was created not to invade other territories and enslave other peoples, but for purely defensive purposes, to insure the socialist state's independence.

An act of tremendous revolutionary significance was V.I. Lenin's elaboration of the theoretical questions of building and creating the army of the world's first worker-peasant state and the all-round substantiation of the principles of Soviet military building. He proceeded from the assumption that our military successes are directly connected with successes in the development of Soviet society and its economy and culture and are based on them.

The principles of building an army of the new type reflect the nature of socialism and the need to defend its gains. It is a question of such important tenets as the Communist Party's leadership of the building of the armed forces, the class approach to this crucial matter, the unity of the army and the people, the education of servicemen in a spirit of proletarian, socialist internationalism, one-man military and political leadership as the most expedient principle of administration of the military organization, and others.

The principles of building a new type of army formulated by V.I. Lenin have been enriched and filled with new content in the course of the development of the Soviet state and the army itself. The army reflects trends in the development of social class relations and its social quality reacts to these changes.

Practice has shown that the social base from which a socialist army is staffed broadens and improves qualitatively with the liquidation of the last remnants of exploiter classes in the country. [paragraph continues]

With the total and final victory of socialism in the USSR and with the formation of a socialist state of the whole people in our country the Soviet Army ceased to be the instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat and became the instrument of the state of the whole people. The defense of the socialist homeland is defined in the USSR Constitution as a matter for the whole people and the sacred duty of every USSR citizen.

Internationalism, as the principle of the socialist state's army, is constantly developing and acquiring new content. This is reflected in the fact that under the CPSU's leadership all USSR peoples are participating in the development and improvement of the armed forces, which are multinational in composition. The party and state strictly observe the equality of rights and obligations of all the country's citizens, irrespective of nationality, in the fulfillment of military duty.

The Leninist principle of internationalism fills with exceptionally rich content the Soviet Armed Forces' combat fellowship with the armies of the fraternal countries of socialism. Soviet troops are educated in the spirit of consciousness of their international duty to the working people of all countries.

The chief advantage of socialism's military organization is that its development is directed by the Communist Party. In accordance with the specific international situation and also with our state potential it creatively implements the Leninist principles of building a socialist type of army. Its attention is constantly focused on the entire complex of factors determining the country's defense capability and the combat readiness of the armed forces.

The improvement of the armed forces' organization and structure, the determining of the optimim balance between the branches of the armed forces, the provision of improved weapons and combat equipment for the army and navy, the provision of all types of allowances for the troops, tasks relating to training and educating military cadres and instructing and educating the personnel--all this is implemented on the basis of CPSU policy and Central Committee resolutions.

In its leadership of Soviet military building the party attaches special significance to party political work in the armed forces. It sees well organized ideological and party organization work as a powerful means of insuring high combat capability and combat readiness in the army and navy and an indispensable condition of attaining victory over the enemy. V.I. Lenin's famous words: "When the greatest pains are taken in political work among the troops...there is no laxity in the army, it is more orderly, its morale is better and it wins more victories" (Vol., 39, p 56) are confirmed by our armed forces' entire heroic combat path.

Thanks to the concern of the CPSU, its Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally, and the people's labor the army and navy are provided with all they need to be always equal to their historic mission.

III.

The great strength of Lenin's ideas lies in the fact that they develop along with living reality since they are part and parcel of it. This is also true of the postulation of the question of the struggle for peace and reliable safeguarding of the country's security. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, our foreign policy course "combines a consistent love of peace with a firm rebuff to aggression."

The party takes into account the fact that the aggressive forces of imperialism have recently mounted fierce attacks on the detente policy, seeking to take the world back to the days of cold war.

The United States and its NATO allies have effected an unprecedented increase in military appropriations. They have decided to produce and deploy in Europe qualitatively new types of nuclear missiles and have thereby effectively initiated a new and most dangerous arms race spiral.

Imperialist circles are seeking, with ever growing persistence and blatancy, to use the Beijing leaders' anti-Sovietism for their own purposes. They are helping to equip the Chinese Army with modern armaments and encouraging its hegemonist, aggressive designs on contiguous states.

Our party is drawing the necessary conclusions from the prevailing situation. In strict accordance with V.I. Lenin's ideas on the defense of revolutionary gains the armed forces' combat might is being maintained at the proper level. Lenin's genius probed deep into the nature of as complex a phenomenon as the army's readiness to repulse imperialist aggression and revealed its dependence on the consciousness of the troops, their combat training, discipline and vigilance.

Be always on the lookout for imperialist intrigues and constantly maintain the motherland's defense capability at the required level--this order by our party's leader possesses tremendous mobilizing and organizing force. It prompts us to comprehensively analyze and consider the international situation and draw from it the necessary conclusions in terms of increasing the combat might of army and navy.

Fulfilling their patriotic and international duty, the army and navy servicemen are persistently mastering modern combat equipment and seeking to further improve combat readiness. In districts, groups of forces and fleets an active struggle to fulfill plans for combat and political training is in progress.

Soviet troops are steadfastly following Lenin's order not to rest on their laurels but to keep moving forward and keep striving for more. They are actively participating in the nationwide patriotic movement for a fitting greeting to the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. Socialist competition has developed on a wide scale in the army and navy in accordance with the motto "Steadfastly Fulfill Lenin's Behests, Improve Combat and Political Training, Increase Vigilance and Be Ever Ready To Defend the Motherland and the Great Gains of Socialism."

The improvement of combat expertise and field, air and sea training is achieved on the basis of the personnel's increased political consciousness. V.I. Lenin's words to the troops of the young Red Army still ring true today: "...For the first time the world has seen the creation of an army, an armed force, which knows what it is fighting for" (Vol 38, p 211).

The profound study and persistent implementation of Lenin's ideological and theoretical legacy, the decisions of the 25th party congress and party Central Committee plenums, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on defense matters serve to augment the spiritual strength of the army and navy. The growing ideological tempering and sociopolitical and businesslike activeness of servicemen is the guarantee of increased vigilance and combat readiness in units and on ships and of excellent mastery of weapons and equipment.

From generation to generation army and navy servicemen pass on loyalty to Lenin's ideas on the defense of the socialist homeland. Through their selfless military labor they are making a fitting contribution to the nationwide cause of strengthening the motherland's might and the struggle to build communism.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD112224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 11 Apr 80

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program, presented by Valeriy Kosovan, all-union radio commentator, with Oleg Anichkin, international affairs journalist, Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer, and Valdimir Ivanovich Popov, first deputy chairman of the Olympic Organizing Committee]

[Excerpt] [Kosovan] As you know, a few days ago Washington introduced new punitive sanctions against Iran, which has led to a fresh exacerbation of American-Iranian relations and the situation in the Persian Gulf area as a whole. The American administration's actions have aroused the anger of millions of Iranians. Today, for instance, mass demonstrations, organized at the call of the government, are being held in Iran. Here in our studio is a regular participant in the "International Situation--Questions and Answers" program, international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin. I shall ask him to analyze the present state of American-Iranian relations. If you please, Oleg Nikolayevich.

U.S. Pressures on Iran

[Anichkin] In announcing fresh punitive sanctions by the United States against Iran President Carter to all intents and purposes signaled the beginning of a new stage in the confrontation with that country. In his statement about the new turn in American-Iranian relations the President defined several main points: first, the severance of diplomatic relations. Second, exports to that country of any goods are to be banned; supplies of foodstuffs and medical goods are to be minimal and should be reduced to nothing. Third, the President intends to legalize the appropriation of Iranian assets, which as is well known were frozen in U.S. banks. Special legislation will enable various corporations, firms and even the families of the American hostages to satisfy their financial claims, and these will be encouraged, at the expense of Iranian resources. The last point brings the United States closer to the actual seizure of Iranian assets and means that Washington does not intend to return to Iran the wealth which was brought out by the overthrown shah. This is what has been concealed behind the mask of the so-called friend and defender of Islam, which Carter has attempted to present as his own face. Now there is a desire to impose hunger and disease upon Iran with the intention of destabilizing the internal situation and undermining the forces of the revolution.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, judging from statements by representatives of the American administration it is possible that the White House will not limit itself only to these sanctions. As before there remains the threat of direct military interference.

[Anichkin] These measures can be characterized as the final step before the declaration of war and the initiation of military actions against Iran. The preparations for military operations off the shores of Iran do not cease for a single day. Enormous naval forces are now concentrated there. Soon they will be joined by a further nine ships led by the aircraft carrier Constellation, and in the very near future the atomic aircraft carrier Eisenhower escorted by the cruisers Texas and California will be heading there. A White House spokesman has stated outright that the United States has not ruled out and does not rule out the use of any means to solve the crisis. The American press cites various possibilities which have been under study since the beginning of the hostages crisis, including the mining of the entrances to Iranian ports, a naval blockade, a fast surgical strike, as it is described, on the Iranian town of Qom, which is Khomeyni's headquarters, the carrying out of an air landing in Tehran to rescue the hostages, and also the bombing of Iranian oil installations.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, does the United States now intend to get the support of its allies for these actions?

[Anichkin] Yes, it does. Washington does not conceal this but speaks openly of it. It cannot achieve the conceived result without the support of its allies. The New York DAILY NEWS, for instance, wrote the following on this, and I quote: President Carter's sanctions against Iran will operate much better if they inspire to similar action our supposed friends and allies. The President must now, the newspaper goes on to say, following these actions persuade other countries to take similar measures. In this connection Washington is referring to well-known decisions of the United Nations, including a decision of the Security Council. In his speech Carter referred for instance to the draft resolution which Washington foisted on the Security Council at its 13 January meeting, but in any case that was only a draft and an American draft at that. A resolution as such does not exist. It was not adopted, since the Soviet Union voted against this American draft.

The American allies, however, have regarded these American demands with great alarm, for various reasons. First, many of them receive Iranian oil and do not want to be deprived of supplies of it. There are political reasons too. The U.S. policy is leading to an even greater increase in tension and to an armed confrontation in this region, and not only in this region. The United States' Western European allies, as is to be seen in every way, would like to avoid a buildup of confrontation and would like to act in the direction of holding talks on the settlement of controversial issues. Citing government sources in Britain, the FRG, Italy, the Netherlands and Denmark the Washington POST pointed out that these countries will not undertake any steps until a common position is worked out at a conference of Common Market countries. Doubts are being voiced by other countries too. Japan, for instance, has expressed great concern. According to a KYODO report, Japanese Prime Minister Ohira, in an interview for journalists characterized Carter's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Iran as a matter for regret. According to a spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Ministry Washington's severance of diplomatic relations with Tehran could lead to a most grave deterioration of the situation and still further jeopardize a solution of the hostages issue.

The possibility is not ruled out that the United States will attempt to make its allies agree to support its actions against Iran. We have already spoken of the fact that the United States is planning to establish a military blockade of Iran and is planning the mining of Iranian ports. Such a step would inevitably lead to a reduction or a total halt of Iranian oil supplies to Western European countries and Japan. Do you see how the question is being posed? Even if the United States' allies do not support Washington, its unilateral actions will place them in a disadvantageous and intolerable position.

The American attempt at a global boycott of Iran, however, is showing signs of a breach, if one can put it that way. Pakistan, Syria and Libya have let it be understood that they will take upon themselves the role of reexporters of any goods required by Iran. As for the United States' European allies, about whom we have just been speaking, they are, according to the Washington POST, scarcely likely to follow Carter's example and to embark on a severance of trade and diplomatic relations with Iran.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, what can be said about the effect of American sanctions on Iran's economy?

[Anichkin] This can be judged, perhaps, just from statements by Iranian leaders themselves. According to President Bani-Sadr the country is provided till the end of the year with many necessary things--foodstuffs and medical goods--and could hold out despite all economic threats.

Apart from this Iran will endeavor to make purchases in those countries which do not follow blindly in the wake of American policy. One may add to this the statement by Salimi, Iran's acting minister of economics and finance. He said that Iran is in a position to satisfy its requirements for foodstuffs by means of domestic production.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, many people are now inclined to think that the hostages problem is not the cause but rather a pretext for the sharp toughening of Washington's policy toward Iran. What do you think on this matter?

[Anichkin] This is a fairly complex question and there is no simple answer to it in my opinion. The question of the detention of American diplomats in Iran is on quite another plane than the U.S. President attempts to present it in his statement. Carter places the responsibility for such a situation on the leader of the Iranian revolution, Khomeyni, and on the Revolution Council. He accuses the Iranian Government of hiding behind the bellicose attitudes of the people who occupied the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. However, the claims that the Iranians are refusing to release the American hostages are untrue, since the Iranian leadership has repeatedly, including within the past few days, confirmed its readiness immediately to solve this issue as soon as the United States also shows a constructive approach toward Iran's legitimate wishes.

The President's policy, of course, is to a certain extent to be explained by the election campaign in the United States. The hostages problem provided the President with points, if one may put it that way, in the election campaign, especially at a time when he was being accused of lacking firmness and decisiveness, and it now seems that the President wants by forced methods to strengthen his preelection positions. On the other hand American observers are expressing fears that such a course could do him damage in the election campaign.

As the Washington POST wrote, and I quote, Carter's future is getting more and more uncertain. The danger exists that the hostages will still remain captive when in mid-August the Democratic national convention is held or even when the presidential elections take place in the United States. But this is, so to speak, an American problem.

One should not forget that U.S. threats against Iran and the buildup of military power off the shores of that state are fraught with grave and far-reaching consequences. It is not fortuitous that much is now being said about the real possibility of the emergence of a hotbed of armed confrontation in this area. In other words, a threat has now been created to security and peace in the Near East, which cannot fail to cause anxiety to the world public.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

WALDHEIM LETTER TO BEGIN ON SOUTH LEBANON SITUATION

LD132324 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] New York, April 13, TASS--The Israeli military continue aggravating the situation in Lebanon's south. Since April 8 Israeli troops on tanks and armoured personnel carriers have been moving deeper into Lebanese territory, edging out and jeopardizing the U.N. Interim Force posts located there. As a U.N. spokesman stated, the situation in Lebanon's south remains extremely tense. On April 10 U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim sent an urgent message to Israeli Prime Minister Begin.

In the message Kurt Waldheim insists on immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. The secretary-general's special report on attacks on the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon's south was issued on April 12. The report was submitted to the U.N. Security Council by whose decision the force was created to control the transfer of the country's southern areas, which were occupied by Israeli troops in 1978, to the Lebanese Government. However, owing to resistance by Israel and its agents--separatist formations--the mission has not yet been accomplished. Kurt Waldheim points out that in recent days a dangerous escalation of tension has occurred in the area of the operations of the U.N. Interim Force and in neighbouring sectors. In March, south Lebanese separatists many times fired on U.N. observation posts along the armistice demarcation line. On April 6 separatist detachments entered the area of the location of the U.N. force in order to establish their permanent military presence there. A day later they took prisoner several soldiers of the Irish batallion near Al-Tiri village and threatened to kill them if the U.N. force does not vacate the village. At present the U.N. Interim Force is unable to normally perform its duties. Kurt Waldheim is calling on all the sides to render assistance to the U.N. force in the carrying out of its mandate.

IZVESTIYA ON UNESCO ACTIVITIES, U.S., USSR ROLES

LD141451 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 April 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 1,800-word article by Yu. Kashlev, deputy chairman of the USSR Commission for UNESCO Affairs, entitled "UNESCO: Paths of Cooperation." The article describes UNESCO's activities, particularly stressing its role in insuring peace, detente and disarmament, but also noting Western attempts to "depoliticize" the organization. After praising the role of Soviet scientific and cultural organizations in furthering UNESCO's aims, the writer proceeds as follows:

"Clearly, no international organization can avoid the influence of the acute struggle which has now developed in the world arena between peace-loving and aggressive forces. Within UNESCO this influence is particularly noticeable in the approach to problems such as the study of mankind's development prospects and of ways to strengthen peace, and the struggle against colonialism and racism. Within this organization the United States is trying, in keeping with its general line, to make the essentially falsified problem of the defense of human rights the center of attention and is organizing complaints from 'dissidents' expelled from socialist countries. The socialist and many developing countries are countering these attempts with a policy of activating UNESCO's role in the struggle against such gross and mass violations of human rights as are occurring in Chile, in the Israeli-occupied Arab lands and in southern Africa.

"At flagrant variance with UNESCO decisions are the recent actions of the U.S. administration and some of its NATO allies to curtail scientific and cultural ties with the socialist countries on farfetched pretexts and cases where foreign participants in international meetings have been refused visas, not to mention such absurdities as the gathering of 'signatures on the nondivulgence' of the substance of discussions at such meetings or the campaign to boycott the Moscow Olympics.

"There is an exceptionally keen discussion within UNESCO on the problems of states' information activities and the international exchange of information. The adoption at the USSR's suggestion of the declaration on the main principles concerning the mass news media's contribution to the strengthening peace and international mutual understanding and to the development of human rights and the struggle against racism, apartheid and incitement to war was a great achievement for the organization. An international seminar of journalists from 46 countries was held in Tashkent in 1979 on the initiative of Soviet organizations, and it clearly advocated using the potential of mass information for purposes of peace and international mutual understanding."

AS-SADAT GOES 'CAP IN HAND' TO U.S. FOR TALKS WITH CARTER

LD150705 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Behind the Screen of Camp David"]

[Text] Egyptian President as-Sadat has arrived in Washington for talks with U.S. President Carter. According to the official story, the aim of As-Sadat's trip is to break the deadlock at the talks between Cairo and Tel Aviv on so-called "Palestinian autonomy." It is already clear that the partners in the separate deal cannot meet the planned deadline for completing these talks--26 May. So now As-Sadat has gone cap in hand to Washington in the hope that the United States "will influence" Israel's tough stance.

However, the whole course of Near East events since the conclusion of the--for Egypt--shameful "peace" with the Israeli aggressor shows that Tel Aviv's Zionist leadership has not deviated one iota from its expansionist political course. Israel is expanding the network of paramilitary settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip, is continuing the colonization of East Jerusalem and is saying "no" to the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Israel's aggressive policy meets with no objection from Washington; what is more, by supplying Tel Aviv with ever-increasing quantities of weapons, the United States is egging it on to further military adventures and enabling it to speak to Cairo from a position of strength. Finally, as the recent scandal of the UN Security Council vote on the resolution condemning the creation of Israeli settlements on Arab lands showed, Washington is simply actively encouraging the Israeli occupiers' lawlessness.

In this connection it is appropriate to ask: Just what kind of American "pressure" on Israel over the "Palestinian autonomy" issue is As-Sadat hoping for? And is he hoping for that at all? For it is no secret that the "autonomy" talks are for the parties to Camp David no more than the screen behind which a Washington-Tel Aviv-Cairo military-political alliance is being knocked together. It is no accident that an American military delegation headed by U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff L. Allen visited Cairo immediately before As-Sadat's trip. The terms for further American weapons supplies to Egypt were discussed. The U.S. press is directly linking their increase with the continued compliance of Cairo's policy with Washington's military-political diktat. President as-Sadat, the New York TIMES writes in this connection, "has opened his arms to Israel and has not been ashamed to make himself dependent on U.S. aid." Such a leader, the newspaper notes, deserves every support. Frank words indeed.

Political observers are agreed that Washington has bound capitulationist Egypt so firmly to itself that Cairo has practically no room for maneuver. An Egypt armed by the Pentagon generals, along with Israel's military might and the American "quick-reaction corps," is seen in the role of the force that will insure U.S. policeman's functions in the Near East. As is well known, Israeli Prime Minister Begin will arrive in Washington a week after As-Sadat. The partners in the separate deal will, so to speak, emerge from the wings separately, but they will be performing on the same stage: the Camp David farce of a Near East "peace."

Parallels to Shah

LD141519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "Judas and the Gendarme with the Cudgel"]

[Text] Washington--Talks between U.S. President Carter and Egyptian President as-Sadat have been held in the White House Rose Garden, under the magnolia trees. [paragraph continues]

It is in these "floral" surroundings that the presidents have appeared regularly on television screens, as sweet-smelling as the roses and magnolias in terms of their good intentions regarding the destiny of the Near East and the Persian Gulf and, of course, the future of long-suffering Palestine.

But these were "flowers for consumption off the premises," so to speak. The "berries" were ripening out of sight of the telvision viewers, in the quiet of the White House office where the angry chanting of the demonstrators, "Down With As-Sadat!" did not reach.

As is well known, As-Sadat's visit to Washington was the first round in emergency talks on so-called administrative autonomy for Palestinians living on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. The second round of talks begins next Tuesday, when Israeli Prime Minister Begin arrives. Both these meetings have been prompted by the obvious withering of the Camp David agreements in accordance with which agreement on this autonomy should have been reached by 26 May. However, the Egyptian-Israeli talks on this topic which have been underway for almost a year now have deadlocked, threatening to disrupt the Camp David schedule.

The Carter administration is extremely interested in "surviving" until May or to be more precise until November when the presidential elections are to take place, and it is playing a very complex, multilayered game. The revival of the Camp David deal is extremely essential to it in this game. In the foreign policy field it would be extremely difficult without it for Washington to achieve the implementation of its far-reaching goals, particularly in the light of the present development of U.S.-Iranian relations.

In the domestic policy sphere Camp David is for Carter perhaps the only trump card, albeit a highly dubious if not marked card, in the election battles, since all his other initiatives in the international arena have been a crashing failure. According to one Washington observer, "Carter without Camp David is the emperor with no clothes." On the strategic plans, of course, this is not quite accurate since the Camp David garment is not only transparent but unreal: It is reminiscent rather of Trishka's kaftan [reference to a Krylov fable], but on the tactical plane its folds may for a time veil its bankruptcy.

Before turning to a description of the results of the Carter-As-Sadat talks it is essential to stress one more very important fact. All the participants in the Camp David deal, for all their antagonism and selfish aims, display a touching commonality on the ground of forgetting and betraying the Palestinians' vital interests. It is not for nothing that talks about their destiny have been and continue to be conducted without their participation, behind their backs and at their expense. "Autonomy" Camp David style has nothing in common with the Palestinian Arabs' demand that they be granted the legitimate right to create their own independent state.

But even this hypocrisy and half-hearted "autonomy" does not suit the Tel Aviv "hawks." Having invited As-Sadat and Begin to Washington Carter is hoping to find a solution to the Palestinian problem whereby the wolves will be sated (Israel) and the sheep whole (Egypt). Incidentally, the comparison of the Egyptian president with a sheep is highly relative: Increasingly assuming the role of chief U.S. gendarme in the Near East and the Persian Gulf region which fell vacant after the fall of the shah of Iran, As-Sadat is not so much bleating like a sheep as howling like a wolf.

The talks in the Rose Garden ended on a note of complete uncertainty since the presidents stated that no decisions could be taken until Carter had had his analogous meeting with Begin. The latter was kept constantly up to date by telephone. But to all appearances this was a "faulty telephone." It is not for nothing that people here assess the following facts as symbolic: On the eve of Carter's meeting with As-Sadat Tel Aviv issued a blatant challenge in the form of an order to start the construction of a new Israeli settlement on the West Bank of the Jordan and Tel Aviv "celebrated" the end of the meeting between the U.S. and Egyptian presidents with another incursion into Lebanon by its tanks and motorized infantry. Moreover, in fueling an appropriate atmosphere before Begin's visit, Israeli extremists from the Gush Emunim association, held a noisy demonstration under the provocative slogans "Begin Don't Go To Washington!"

Nevertheless Begin will fly to Washington but with very clipped wings. It has become known that the Israeli Cabinet has given him what are more than restricted powers excluding from the negotiation framework questions like the Israeli settlements on Arab lands which arose without preliminary permission and on orders "from on high" and also the right to vote for the 100,000 Arabs inhabiting East Jerusalem. Yet it is precisely these questions which are the stumbling block at the Egyptian-Israeli talks on "autonomy." Without their solution any "autonomy" is a humiliation for the Arab people.

Since the Carter-As-Sadat talks produced no official document, the entire local press is quoting and tilting in various directions one and the same place in the U.S. President's speech at the White House dinner in As-Sadat's honor. In this speech which Carter himself described, without false modesty, as "a toast to peace," he said that under the Camp David agreements the Arabs living on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip are being granted autonomy. Here the President stressed that it is, he said, a case of "complete autonomy."

But for some reason I recalled the applause which quite recently rewarded the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations for the "boldness" he displayed in the Security Council during the voting on the resolution condemning the Israeli occupation. Everyone remembers what happened after that. And it occurred to me that there would scarcely be a sensation if under "certain circumstances" the President's "toast for peace" were also to be disowned.

Before leaving Washington As-Sadat, under the now established tradition, gave an interview to ABC television reporter Barbara Walters. In this interview As-Sadat stated in particular: "I am ready to put at the United States' disposal all the facilities it needs to get to the Persian Gulf."

In contrast to the promises which As-Sadat gives to the Arab world and the Palestinians, he is fulfilling scrupulously his promises to open wide his country's doors to the Pentagon. In this sense the start of 1980 has been highly symbolic. The U.S. and Egyptian air forces have conducted "joint training maneuvers." According to the Egyptian defense minister their purpose was "to make it easier for the U.S. Air Force to cross our skies and land where convenient."

The Pentagon is not among those who need to be asked twice to cross foreign skies and land where they like. Aircraft and AWACS system equipment have been sent to Egypt to "rehearse" military operations to guide fighter-bombers and organize naval blockades. [paragraph continues]

A Pentagon spokesman stated that "the presence of these aircraft in Egypt gives President Carter greater certainty of success if he decides to undertake military actions against Iran." And the Egyptian defense minister emphasized very meaningfully that the joint maneuvers were "conducted after the start of events in Afghanistan but were aimed at Iran."

The new gendarme of Yankee imperialism is thus also performing simultaneously the role of its Trojan Horse in the Arab and Islamic world. You should have seen the aplomb with which Anwar as-Sadat mentioned this in the television interview. He slapped President Carter on the back protectively for finally ridding himself of his "Vietnam complex" and start' g to "flex" his military muscles.

True, at the same time he rebuked him mildly for "indecisiveness" in his relations with Iran, stating that he personally would have behaved far more sternly with Ayatollah Khomeyni. A number of Arab states which As-Sadat accused of "cowardice" were also raked over the coals.

The gendarme cannot successfully fulfill his functions unless he had a cudgel, handcuffs and other "means of persuasion." That is why Washington is displaying such touching concern for its new Derzhimord [policeman in Gogol's play "The Government Inspector"]. In recent months U.S. military aid to Egypt has increased substantially. Evidently this aid will be considerably in excess of the $1.5 billion which As-Sadat received for his act of treachery at Camp David. F-4E Phantom jet fighters, modernized Hawk air defense missiles and other military equipment are being sent to Egypt. After the trip made to Egypt by William Perry, the Pentagon's deputy chief for scientific and technical research, recommendations were adopted on "important U.S. actions to reequip the Egyptian Army."

Within the framework of these recommendations David McGiffert, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, concluded an agreement in Cairo in February on deliveries of 40 F-16 fighters and 250 M-60 A3 tanks to Egypt under a new series of credits which are to total $4 billion! Moreover, Carter has promised As-Sadat deliveries of F-15 aircraft--the most sophisticated fighter available to the U.S. Air Force. According to Egyptian Defense Minister 'Ali, talks are underway on the construction of military enterprises which will produce F-5 fighters and Bell 212 helicopters in Egypt.

Summing up what has been said, let us point out that Washington's military and economic aid to Egypt has now become the largest program of this kind the United States is undertaking. The Washington POST writes that "Egypt is becoming the main lever for extending U.S. influence to Africa and the oil extracting countries of the Persian Gulf."

Speaking of U.S. military deliveries to Egypt, which have increased sharply since the well-known events in Iran and Afghanistan, a military specialist here remarked: "Everything is happening as it once did in monarchist Iran." This obvious parallel in the fate of the shah and As-Sadat is already beginning to alarm some people in Washington. "What will happen if As-Sadat for one reason or another suddenly disappears from the political horizon?" a U.S. diplomat, who prefers not to be named, asks anxiously in the Washington POST.

Others entertain the hope that this will allegedly not happen since U.S. interference in Egypt is not as deep as in Iran and that there are "only" 6,000 Americans in Egypt now, whereas in Iran there were 41,000 on the eve of the revolution. [paragraph continues]

The absurdity of these "arguments" is obvious. After all the crux of the matter is not the number of Americans which will lead at some definite moment to a qualitative leap. The crux is what they are doing.

...On Pennsylvania Avenue outside the White House the demonstrators continued to chant: "Down With As-Sadat!" Looking at them, I involuntarily remembered that a little over 2 years ago at this same place another protest demonstration was passing by and those taking part were shouting loudly and persistently: "Down With the Shah!" (At that time President Carter was holding a banquet in honor of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi). And I also remembered Karl Marx' words about the mole of history which digs well....

BEGIN ARRIVES FOR PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY TALKS WITH CARTER

LD142030 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 14, TASS--TASS commentator Vyacheslav Muravyev writes:

Israeli Prime Minister Begin is arriving today in Washington for two-day talks with President Carter. Just as during the recent meetings of the U.S. President with Anwar as-Sadat, one more attempt will be made during Begin's visit to save the Camp David separate deal from an utter failure and to move the Egyptian-Israeli talks on the "autonomy" of the Palestinians in the occupied Arab lands off dead centre.

All indications are that Washington will let Tel Aviv have the final say at the current consultations despite Cairo's show of ambition. It follows from President Carter's statements that the outcome of Egyptian-Israeli separate talks will depend on meetings with the Israeli Premier. Menahem Begin stated directly before leaving for the USA that he intended to take the toughest stand in Washington and would not agree to any concessions. The Israeli leader made it clear that he would continue his policy of annexing Arab lands, would continue the occupation of Jerusalem and aggression against neighbouring Arab countries. It is indicative in this context that his visit is beginning against the background of a new barbarous attack by Israeli troops against southern Lebanon where they kill civilians.

Menahem Begin does not conceal his confidence in a favourable outcome of his talks with Carter. No wonder. He feels sure that support of the Zionist lobby at the forthcoming elections in the USA is much more important to Carter than the fate of the much-suffering Palestinians. Tel Aviv's impudence is also encouraged by As-Sadat's capitulatory policy which was again demonstrated during the recent meetings in Washington.

The current consultations in Washington testify to the White House's striving to follow up the Middle East a policy in line with the separate Camp David deal. As is known, this deal is aimed above all at satisfying the selfish interests of the USA and Israel and not at ensuring a lasting and just settlement in the region, including an opportunity for the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate right to self-determination.

Propaganda Subterfuge

LD150630 Moscow TASS in English 0532 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 15, TASS--Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin has arrived in the capital of the United States for "consultations" with the U.S. administration on problems pertaining to the implementation of the separate Israeli-Egyptian deal signed in Camp David a year ago.

Begin's visit was preceeded by the visit to Washington of Egyptian President A. as-Sadat, who held last week talks on this issue with President J. Carter.

Observers point out that the Washington talks are a purely propaganda subterfuge of the U.S. administration aimed at deceiving the Arab peoples and camouflaging the openly pro-Zionist, imperialist character of the Camp David deal. An overwhelming majority of the Arab countries have condemned the "peace treaty" between Egypt and Israel and branded A. as-Sadat as a defeatist and traitor to the general Arab cause of struggle against the Israeli aggression.

OBSERVERS COMMENT ON DECISION OF U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Goncharov Comment

LD141646 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 14 Apr 80

["Olympics and Politics"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 14, TASS--TASS political observer Vladimir Goncharov writes:

So, in accordance with the decision of the U.S. National Olympic Committee, the American athletes are confined to the role of spectators of the 1980 Olympics or, to be more accurate, to the role of onlookers. They will not get a chance to take in the wind of the running track, compete on the ring or fight their rivals on basketball grounds, in other words, to take part in the world festival of youth and friendship.

And all this for the reasons which have nothing to do with sport.

A closer look at the U.S. National Olympic Committee's resolution reveals that the committee deprived American athletes of their right to participate in the Olympic competitions, as the U.S. President had informed the U.S. National Olympic Committee of the alleged danger to the country's national security in the light of the current international situation. Thus the committee's decision was taken for purely political reasons which have nothing to do with the Olympic movement and even contradict the Olympic Charter.

This basic document stresses that national Olympic committees should defend their independence and fight any political, religious or economic pressure. Trying to achieve its aims, national Olympic committees can cooperate with the respective governments. But this cooperation should not contradict the principle of the Olympic movement or rules of national Olympic committees. These clauses of the Olympic Charter make it absolutely clear that the decision of the U.S. National Olympic Committee to boycott the 1980 Olympics is illegal and unjustified. The more so since the political motives of President Carter, and this should be stressed in particular, are highly self-seeking and linked with his election struggle, while his references to "the danger to U.S. national security" are absolutely unfounded and his demands make, in fact, an attempt to use U.S. athletes as hostages and make them participate in the political bluff played out to cover up the imperialist plot against the Afghan revolution.

After it has wrung the above-mentioned resolution from the U.S. National Olympic Committee, Washington has begun working on a new measure, trying to exert pressure on the governments and national Olympic committees of the NATO countries. Just like the White House was exercising pressure on the American Olympic athletes through blackmail and threats, it is now pressing on its partners, also proceeding from its selfish interests.

The White House undoubtedly realises that the abstention of the U.S. Olympic team will not decide the outsome of the 1980 Olympics and that the United States could find itself in the position of a black sheep. The White House is trying to influence the West European countries, appealing to the notorious "Atlantic solidarity" for arms twisting.

So again we confront methods solely political and pernicious in their very nature.

We should also note that while demanding a boycott of the Olympics, the White House is repeating again and again its allegations that participation in the Olympics will serve Moscow's political aims and that the Soviet Union is planning to use Olympic participants for its political purposes.

In other words, engaging in an unsavoury political gamble, Washington is attempting to lay the blame at somebody else's door and attribute to the Soviet Union non-existent purposes.

So what shall be our comment? First, that the Soviet Union strictly adheres to the Olympic Charter and that our country, as it was repeatedly noted by the International Olympic Committee, is making big efforts to make the 1980 Olympic in Moscow what they should be under the Olympic Charter--an arena of fair sporting competitions, a festival of youth, friendship and cooperation and thus an important contribution to detente and general peace.

And we are convinced that this is exactly what the Moscow Olympics will prove to be! The Olympics will take place despite all the schemes, manoeuvres, provocations, intrigues, convulsions and paroxysms at the White House.

It should be stressed in conclusion that despite the Washington lies, the Soviet Union pursues no self-seeking political aims and has no plans to subject athletes from different countries participating in the Olympics to certain "political brainwashing." This will be certainly confirmed by all athletes who will arrive for the Olympics in the Soviet capital. With full justification we can also say that athletes from the NATO countries will have a break in Moscow from the obstrusive political blackmail and pressure which they have been subjected to now for a long time at home.

Shragin Comment

LD141842 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Under extreme pressure from the White House the National Olympic Committee of the United States has given support to President Carter's demand for a boycott of the summer Olympics. Our commentary is by Viktor Shragin:

The administration in Washington had been twisting the arms of American athletes for several months. President Carter tried everything to get the vote he wanted, even threatening court action and withdrawal of government funds. Athletes and sports leaders were pressured in groups and individually, at the White House and at the State Department.

Even Defense Secretary Harold Brown did some arm-twisting. In the best style of cold war times the Carter administration accused American athletes of every sin under the sun including betrayal of national interests. But it used the carrot as well as the stick, promising the National Olympic Committee an appropriation of millions of dollars if it voted to boycott the Moscow Olympics. And at long last President Carter got what he wanted. American athletes were sacrificed to his election campaign.

The decision has come in for criticism. The President of the British Olympics Association, Denis Follows, attributes it to massive White House pressure. The chairman of the National Olympic Committee of Federal Germany, Willi Daume, condemns the Carter administration and says a decision to boycott the games conflicts with Olympic traditions. The Japanese newspaper ASAHI accuses the White House of shameful political pressure. All too true. What's more, Washington has elevated political pressure and threats to use force to the status of national policy abroad as well as at home. The punitive measures against Iran are a case in point.

The Carter administration has built up a mailed fist of warships and marines in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf as a threat to the nations of the Near and Middle East. It even treats its NATO allies as though they were vassals instead of sovereign nations. At the moment it's demanding they break off diplomatic relations with Iran and impose economic sanctions. The American heavyweight Bon (Giordano) has said it's not medals that are important in the Olympic movement but contact among athletes and the striving to promote understanding between nations and peace on earth. Apparently the Carter administration has no interest in such goals.

FEUILLETON ON FICTIONAL PRESS CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE

LD090926 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 9 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 9, TASS--"It is reported that all hand's job, [as received] was announced last night in Washington. Sleepy-looking journalists from the leading U.S. newspapers and agencies, the 'White House press', were woken up on an alert and brought in government limousines to the lawn in front of the White House. There they were already awaited by the administration's representatives. The White House was hardly visible in pitch dark of the night. But light could be seen in the windows of the famous Oval cabinet. The President was, obviously, working through the night."

"It is not for nothing that this time was chosen for the briefing gentlemen," said a press relations officer. "The matter is so serious and delicate that our names should not be mentioned, please."

"What has happened?" alarmed voices came from the lawn. "Is it the war?"

"Not quite", the administration's representatives said at last. "But you are not far from truth. There is a serious threat to national security of the United States. As you know, a meeting of the National Olympic Committee of the United States will be held on April 11-12."

"You must be joking," came the voices of indignant newspaper elite. "How can our National Olympic Committee threaten our own security?"

"It would threaten our security by its possible adoption of a subversive decision to boycott the boycott of the Moscow Olympics announced by President Carter. The President believes that if the National Olympic Committee of the United States does not support his stand, vast damage will be done to the security of our country."

"Pardon me, but can the President possibly have affairs and concerns that are more serious", someone in the lawn exclaimed. "How about the inflation or recession?"

"These are mere trifles. But if our sportsmen go to Moscow..."

"But if we try to support the stand of the administration the readers will ask us if the Russians by coming to Lake Placid did the damage to the USSR's security. We can thus get very far indeed," the journalists were saying.

"Calm down, gentlemen. If the President said that going to Moscow is out of question, so it is. Only don't write at the same time about human rights and freedom of travel. What would happen if the sportsmen did not heed the President? This would really be a threat to the United States security since this would affect his election campaign, he would get nervous and this would affect the management of the country and, consequently, our security".

"So what our Olympians should do now?"

We do not want to punish our sportsmen. If the National Olympic Committee supports the boycott, the administration, as you probably read a few days ago in 'the Los Angeles TIMES', is prepared to increase the federal subsidies to the development of sports. If it does not support the boycott, we shall deny all subsidies to the National Olympic Committee. We also offer assistance to the National Olympic Committee in organizing 'alternative' Olympic games."

"It would be interesting to learn where you are going to hold these games", several voices said at once.

"Short distance races, long jumps, pole vaulting and hurdles could be held on this very lawn of the White House. Marathon races could be held all over the United States so that the runners could canvass for Carter's re-election, while boxers could knock out the President's political adversaries."

"And do you think that this will satisfy our sportsmen?"

"I hope so, but the main thing is that the threat to the United States security will be removed."

"We think, gentlemen, that you mix up things. Can we meet Mr President himself? It seems he is not yet asleep".

"Of course, he is not sleeping. He is writing letters to all members of the National Olympic Committee of the USA, to every one of them personally. Then he will, perhaps, start writing personal messages to all American sportsmen who express the wish to go to Moscow."

"But this would mean writing more than one thousand messages!"

"Never mind. The President is determined not to leave the White House until he succeeds in making our sportsmen to boycott the Moscow Olympics".

"But listen, this is, mildly speaking, an utter absurdity!"

News agencies on the basis of whose reports we created this account were providing information about a real press conference in Washington at which representatives of the administration were alleging that the National Olympic Committee of the USA 'threatens the United States security'. And it should be noted here that these reports sum up the stand of the White House on boycotting the 1980 Olympics in far stronger words than 'absurdity' but for considerations of etiquette we shall not go into such details".

This feuilleton was published today by the newspaper PRAVDA under the heading "Night on the Lawn".

KULIK CHARGES U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS TO AFGHANISTAN

LD111707 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Sergey Kulik Commentary]

[Text] Moscow, April 11, TASS--It became a sort of rule that if some or other antisoviet falsehood ascribing to the Soviet Union some actions it never performed appears in the bourgeoise press, this means that such criminal actions will soon be performed by those who ascribe them to the USSR. There are enough examples of this.

Over the past two months, the bourgeoise press was rehashing, and still continues rehashing, vicious insinuations that the Soviet Union is, allegedly, intensively preparing for chemical warfare. The New York TIMES launched a provocative hullabaloo alleging that the Soviet Union is using poison gases in Afghanistan. Other newspapers that have a zeal for antisoviet sensations picked up this hullabaloo. Newspapers were making references to unnamed "high-placed sources," were quoting clearly non-existent anonymous "witnesses," were resorting to all sort of subterfuges in an effort to prove what really cannot be proved.

And now as if a bolt from the blue struck over the heads of the liars, Afghanistan's Government made a formal statement in which it informed the world public, with reference to facts, that bandits who are sent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were using in Herat Province chemical hand grenades made in the USA. This barbarous weapon leads to immediate poisoning of humans and to a lasting contamination of the environment.

The mass media in the service of the Pentagon and the CIA started denying the United States' involvement in the crimes in Afghanistan. But is it possible to deny the fact that the official draft budget of the United States for 1981 has an item allocating 4.2 million dollars for the storage and replenishment of the stocks of poison substances and nearly 20 million dollars for the manufacture of such a chemical weapon as nerve gas, and was it not the fact that Britain's Defense Secretary Francis Pym, appearing over the British television a few days ago, announced the programme of creating chemical weapons in Britain. The London OBSERVER wrote that the defence secretary's speech merely stated the commonly known fact of the existence of chemical weapons in NATO countries... All these are irrefutable facts unlike groundless antisoviet fabrications.

KORNILOV RIDICULES CARTER'S REMARKS ABOUT GRENADES

LD141456 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1151 GMT 14 Apr 80

["Carter, This 'Uninformed' President..."--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 April--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

In his speech the other day to the editors of U.S. provincial newspapers, U.S. President Jimmy Carter declared in particular: "I do not think that there are any U.S. weapons in Afghanistan at all. As far as I recall, some grenades may have been found, but these grenades were among those that we sold to Iran previously, and that was several years ago."

That's strange, to put it bluntly! It is well known that ever since the revolution took place in Afghanistan 2 years ago, with the handing over of power from the hands of the feudal landowning class to the working people, it has been precisely the United States, acting together with Beijing, which has not ceased attempts to reverse the development of events. It is precisely Washington which initiated the unleashing of "an undeclared war" against the revolutionary Democratic Republic of Afghanistan: It was precisely Washington that set up on Pakistani territory more than 70 strongpoints and bases where bandit formations were knocked together and equipped on U.S. dollars and Chinese yuans, their task being armed sallies and provocations against the sovereign Afghan state.

Arms seized from bandits and terrorists have been displayed on several occasions in Kabul. Reporters from various countries, including the United States, have been able to see for themselves that these weapons are stamped "Made in the United States."

Does the White House really not know about all this? Did the numerous highly placed emissaries from Washington, ranging from the President's Assistant Brzezinski to Assistant Secretary of State Christopher, who have recently made official trips to Pakistan to discuss plans with the ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution to expand subversion against the sovereign DRA really not get round to reporting to the President whose weapons these counterrevolutionaries are using?

It is even stranger that the U.S. President has to exercise his memory so strongly in order to remember that "some grenades may" have been found in Afghanistan. After all, the U.S. grenades, which were not ordinary ones but chemical ones whose use leads immediately to the poisoning of people and considerable contamination of the environment, have only just been discovered in Afghanistan. Another of the bands sent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from abroad was equipped with them and the Afghan Government made a special statement about this in which it stressed that it was prepared to carry out an analysis, together with representatives of the world public, of the chemical grenades made in the United States and to investigate the circumstances surrounding their use. The U.S. President claims that--as he put it--the grenades about which we are talking were, it seems, sold to Iran several years ago. But after all, the grenades which, incidentally, were exhibited at a big press conference in Kabul have clearly inscribed on them in English: "Made in the Federal Laboratory in Salisbury, Pennsylvania State, 1978." Let us repeat it: 1978. How do you reconcile this fact with J. Carter's claim that the grenades were sold to Iran "several years ago"?

No. The President's statement does not make sense. It is very difficult to believe his simply amazing "ignorance"! Of course, it's not a case of "ignorance."

Now that irrefutable proof that the United States has used chemical weapons against revolutionary Afghanistan has fallen into the hands of the Afghan authorities, the full extent of the provocative, slanderous campaign launched by Washington over allegations that Soviet troops used poisonous substances in the struggle against mercenary bands sent into that country becomes completely obvious.

In an attempt to "save face," as they say, Washington is telling impudent lies and making distortions, although you would have thought it ill becomes a person of such high rank as the President of the United States to participate in this campaign of lies.

CARTER 'ULTIMATUM' TO W. EUROPE ON MOVES AGAINST IRAN

ID141554 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Commentary by Vladimir Vashedchenko]

[Text] Moscow, April 14, TASS--Brushing aside all diplomatic decor, President Carter made an ultimatum to the West European countries by setting a time limit for them to take punitive actions against Iran and thus demonstrate their "solidarity" with the United States. He did so--in defiance of generally accepted standards in dealing with sovereign states--in a televized interview with West European journalists, i.e. over the heads of the governments of these countries.

The Washington leaders have evidently decided not to stand on ceremony with their partners and adopted a big stick policy toward them. So the Carter administration is using pressure, threats and blackmail not only in dealing with its adversaries but also with its allies.

Washington's partners in Western Europe have found themselves under growing pressure. They are not asked or consulted about anything. Carter and his aides are guided only by their own political interests, of which the main one is the presidential election campaign. They do not care in the least that the decisions being imposed on the West European countries contradict the latter's national interests.

The United States is making West European countries and Japan sever diplomatic relations with Iran, apply economic sanctions against it irrespective of the fact that this would leave them without Iranian oil shipments which are vital to their economies. The United States itself does not practically depend on Iranian oil because it has its own big oil resources and other foreign sources of supply.

President Carter declared, with an unceremoniousness that is characteristic of the present Washington leaders, that the time limit he set for the allies to take punitive actions against Iran "is not a matter of many weeks, or certainly not a matter of months." In other words, the allies should act immediately, without any delay.

Washington's ultimatum-like demands to its allies are accompanied with threats to take military actions against Iran, including bombing raids against oil-bearing areas and a naval blockade which would leave the West European countries and Japan fully cut off from Iran.

Washington's policy of "arms twisting" and diktat is extremely humiliating to the allies. None of President Carter's predecessors has treated the West European countries so unceremoniously, actually in the manner of a dictator. All this causes confusion and unconcealed irritation in West European capitals. The overseas "steamroller" has literally crushed their ideas of "equal partnership" and "sovereign rights." There is much talk in the West today about a "chasm" and a "crisis" in relations between the United States and its principal allies.

BOVIN: CONFUSION OF 'HONOR,' 'DISHONOR' MARKS U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD141209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 80 p 5

[A. Bovin article under the rubric "A Political Observer's Opinion": "Contrary to Reason"]

[Text] Recent months have been difficult for American foreign policy. The talks on "Palestinian autonomy" have reached deadlock, exposing the bankruptcy of the Camp David agreement. Attempts by the counterrevolution, inspired from abroad, to turn Afghanistan into a stronghold of anti-Soviet activity have failed. The system of pro-American dictatorships in Central America is collapsing. The U.S. allies and partners are more and more often displaying an inclination to distance themselves from their "big brother" --even Ziaul Haq, whom Brzezinski himself hurried to save--even he could not resist a dig at those people across the ocean.

Yet it is not a question of any particular errors on the part of the U.S. diplomatic department, although there have been more than enough such errors. The point is that Washington's foreign policy course is in sharp contradiction to the thrust of social changes and the interests of other peoples and states. In order to escape this contradiction it would be necessary to change the foreign policy and adapt it to the demands of the age. But the Americans do not want to do that. They are unwilling to cut their coat according to their cloth. Contrary to reason, contrary to reality, they continue to entertain illusions about America's imperial greatness. They all but present their selfish interests as a manifestation of divine justice. They want to impose on everyone their will, their ideas on the world order. And since nothing comes of this, the White House policy smacks increasingly of a lack of balance, irritability, hysteria and the desire to conceal an inner lack of confidence behind a screen of "super-decisive" speeches and actions. The election campaign atmosphere provides an additional stimulus to foreign policy bragging and makes people constantly square their shoulders, stand on tiptoe and talk in a loud voice, so that the voter has no doubt as to whom he should elect....

These characteristics are again confirmed by recent White House actions in connection with the American-Iranian conflict. Demonstrating his determination and firmness, Carter has broken off diplomatic relations with Iran and blocked American-Iranian economic and other ties.

As for the hostage problem per se which served as the pretext for these punitive measures, the Soviet Union's principled stand is well known, and remains unchanged: The norms of international law must be observed strictly. But that is just the point, the hostage problem does not exist "per se" but in the context of the long, very expressive history of American-Iranian relations. For decades the Americans shamelessly and flagrantly lorded it over Iran. Among their best friends was the shah of Iran, on whose conscience are tens of thousands of Iranians who were tortured, hanged or shot.

In a recent statement H. Kissinger gives a curious chronology of mutual relations between American presidents and the Persian "king of kings." In 1947 H. Truman presented the shah with an order, and in 1949 he praised him for his "sincere concern for his people's prosperity." In 1962 J. Kennedy expressed approval of the shah's "concern for the Iranian people's interests." In 1964 L. Johnson called the shah a "20th century reformer monarch," and in 1965 he noted his "perspicacity and statesmanlike mind." In 1969 R. Nixon proclaimed that the shah had carried out a "revolution from the viewpoint of the social, economic and political progress achieved." In 1975 G. Ford called the shah "one of the world's greatest statesmen." In 1978 J. Carter welcomed the shah's "progressive views." And, Kissinger concluded, "you could cite as many as you like" of such statesments.

There is no doubt about that. Behind these statements is a consistent, persistent, long-term policy line. A line aimed at perpetuating the shah's tyranny, guaranteeing an American military presence near the Soviet borders and using Iran as the gendarme of the Persian Gulf. No, it is not aircraft carriers that the U.S. President needs in order to free his compatriots, it is not the breaking off of relations or an economic blockade. Above all the U.S. President needed to find the courage in himself to apologize to the Iranian people for the evil perpetrated against them. That is not an easy step. But it alone could open up the path to a solution to the problem. Carter did not take that step. He was afraid to stain America's "honor."

It was noticed long ago that in a sick society, in a society whose leaders implement a policy far removed from true national interests, many concepts acquire a meaning diametrically opposed to their original meaning. Waging a shameful war in Vietnam, holding on the Panana Canal like grim death, helping Israel to keep the fruits of aggression, supporting rogues and despots wherever possible--that is guarding America's "national honor." Leaving the people of Vietnam in peace, handing over the canal to the Panamanians, calling presumptuous aggressors to order, ending support to rotten dictatorship--that is condemning America to "dishonor." It would be a good thing if the people who set the tone in American policy finally realized that this unusual "code of honor" lies at the basis of many of the U.S. foreign policy difficulties. They have not realized it yet.

But let us return to Iran. Starting in November last year, the United States has been exploiting the hostage problem in order to build up the American military presence in the Near East and the Persian Gulf region. And of course, to make these actions look more convincing it set in motion the thesis of the "Soviet threat"--here come the "Reds," they will proclaim Soviet power everywhere and oil will be sold for $1001 a barrel. And that will be the end of the West....

How many times do we have to repeat it--the Soviet Union does not need Near Eastern oil, we will not go to war for it. Moreover, we understand what that oil means for the Western states' economy and are prepared to allow for that. But the question is: Are the Americans prepared to allow for that? After all, uninterrupted supplies of oil presuppose the preservation of stability in the region and the existence of smooth, stable relations between oil exporters and importers. But probably nobody has done more than the Americans to inflame passions and destabilize the situation around the Persian Gulf. And Washington's last acts are working in the same direction.

But are they the last? "There are other measures in reserve," State Department officials maintain. The Pentagonites are more specific. According to the New York DAILY NEWS these "reserve measures" are as follows: mining the entrances to Iranian ports; a naval blockade; bombing the city of Qom, Khomeyni's headquarters; and airborne assault landing in Tehran to rescue the hostages mimicking the Israeli airborne operation at Entebbe; bombing of Iranian oilfields by B-52 bombers. Where do the "Reds" come into it....?

The Americans will hold out for a while without Arab and Iranian oil. But West Europe and Japan will be in trouble. Nevertheless, the United States is "twisting" its allies' arms in an attempt to involve them in a dangerous adventure and make them join in Washington's punitive campaign. In order to encourage them to show "solidarity" the Americans paint roughly the following picture: If you support us maybe we will prevail upon Khomeyni and that will be that; but if you do not support us and Khomeyni stands firm we will obviously have to go further and adopt more drastic measures, and then it will be worse for you.

That's logical, too. But there are no signs that it has inspired the West Europeans or Japanese. "The immediate reaction in the European capitals and Tokyo," the Washington POST's London correspondent reports, "was sympathy and understanding mixed with a new-found fear of economic difficulties and possible retaliatory steps by Iran to halt oil supplies." American commentator J. Reston described the situation more succinctly. Although the allies, he said, support Carter's principles, "they do not support his policy."

But where is the policy?! Policy is the art of the possible. But Carter has started a game which cannot be won. It is no accident that people in Washington are saying that the President has taken the conflict into a new phase--the phase of "punishing" the Iranians. We have already seen how this is done and what it means. When the Chinese realized that they were powerless to change Hanoi's policy which was not to their liking, it was decided to "punish" Vietnam. "Punishment" is not a policy inasmuch as it cannot change the policy of the other party in the conflict. "Punishment" consists of reflex actions which lie beyond reason and are caused by an awareness of one's own impotence and the desire to conceal this impotence at all costs.

If you transfer this discussion to the political plane and talk about the real political consequences of the White House's punitive acts then the following is obvious.

The White House's actions have aggravated the hostages' position, markedly weakened the positions of the Iranian politicians who were seeking a compromise and whipped up a new wave of anti-Americanism is Iran.

The White House's actions have sharply reduced the chance of a settlement of the conflict, increased tensions in American-Iranian relations and opened up dangerous prospects for all neighboring countries.

The White House'a actions pose a real threat to the vital interests of all importers of Near East oil, particularly West Europe and Japan.

In connection with the current events an American paper recalled the following story. Some 73 years ago Berber leader Rayisuli, who was under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Morocco, kidnaped an American businessman and his family. Threatening to kill them, he demanded a ransom. President T. Roosevelt dispatched four gunboats to Tangiers and sent a telegram to the sultan: "The U.S. administration wants the Americans alive or Raisuli dead." We hope, the paper urges, that when the American aircraft carriers get within firing range of the holy city of Qom Carter will send a telegram: "The government of this country wants the hostages alive or the ayatollah dead." I think that friends of America, if there are still some left and if it is not too late, should take advantage of the ties of solidarity to dissuade Carter from sending a telegram of that kind. For that would certainly make things worse....

KONDRASHEV EXAMINES CARTER'S HOSTILITY TOWARD IRAN

LD130936 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] And now news analyst Stanislav Kondrashev takes a look at the United States' hostile actions against Iran:

For whose sake did President Carter break off diplomatic relations with Iran and for whose sake did he virtually authorize an economic boycott of that country? The question may seem superfluous. Administration spokesmen are claiming he did it for the hostages' sake.

But the paradox of such an emergency action is that the rupture of relations with Iran will not make the hostages' fate easier, nor will it bring their release closer. To put it bluntly, there's nobody America can now solve this problem of American hostages with. Unless American navymen, marines and pilots make their contribution.

Commenting on Carter's decision, the world press and news analysts are saying they agree that the crisis over the hostages as well as their return home are being dragged out. Did the President know about this? He certainly did. But why, then, has he aggravated the position of those whose fate he is said to be holding so close to his heart? Well, it means that he had in mind some other considerations compared to which the problem of the hostages seemed to be of secondary importance.

The hostages serve Jimmy Carter's purpose quite well by improving his chances in the primaries. Last fall, before the American Embassy in Tehran was seized by students, his chances were pretty slim. Opinion polls revealed that Jimmy Carter's popularity had dropped to an all-time low, and this encouraged Senator Edward Kennedy to challenge Carter for the Democratic Party's nomination. When the embassy was seized, the administration and news media created an atmosphere of a national drama and crisis. As a result, Americans rallied around the President as they would do around the stars and stripes.

Jimmy Carter swore a solemn oath he would not spend time for campaigning but will stay in the White House until the hostages were freed. That self-incarceration at the White House proved to be the best form of struggle against his Democratic rival. The President created the image of a man who takes as much care of his unfortunate fellow-countrymen as of his own children. Is there more effective means of electioneering on television?

But there's a limit to everything. The image the President shaped 5 months earlier became somewhat scuffed, and it did not work any longer. What's more, from an advantage it was increasingly turning into disadvantage, because in the voter's eyes Carter, the wise and outwardly restrained leader, was becoming again a weak and helpless man who hadn't achieved his goal.

The President decided to bang his fist on the table, ignoring the hostages' fate but hoping for the voters' support. As a result the American-Iranian crisis has been aggravated, and a solution is now nowhere in sight. The administration hoped there would be a split in the Iranian leadership, but there has been none. On the contrary, the leadership has rallied in response to America's new challenge. The economic sanctions against Iran are purely symbolic rather than anything else, because American exports to Iran had already been reduced practically to zero and already was worth less than $2 million monthly.

Washington is hoping the West European capitals and Tokyo will support it; but if the allies refuse, Washongton threatens to impose a unilateral naval blockade on Iran. As a matter of fact, it is a case of blackmail. Nevertheless America's partners are in no hurry. They are trying to win time, watching each other, and showing (?utter) prudence and purely concealed scepticism.

What is certainly dangerous is the fact that the White House has opted for brutality and confrontation and has deprived itself of maneuver and flexibility. The hostages are becoming the victims of those who are trying to save them. Such a policy is posing a threat not only to the hostages' security but to world security and peace too.

Do the White House officials believe their game is worthwhile? Do they believe that the President can expose nations, and for that matter all of mankind, to the risk of war in an effort to hold office for another 4 years?

SHAH HAS BECOME 'HEADACHE' FOR ADMINISTRATION

LD141512 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 14, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

The authorities of the Bantustan Transkei, that got its fictitious independence from the Republic of South Africa in 1976, have offered the overthrown shah of Iran to settle in Transkei. As it is reported by the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES the shah is being promised "all rights of a citizen of Transkei".

What to do with the shah whose extradition is demanded by the Iranian people? This question, judging by everything, has become a headache for the American administration. The White House, concerned by the scope of anti-American sentiments in the Moslem world, obviously would like to get rid of the fugitive monarch who has brought the United States so many troubles and complications. Egypt turned out to be not the country where the overthrown dictator could be sheltered. As a result of the treacherous Camp David deal the As-Sadat regime itself is in isolation in the Arab world. The granting of refuge to a despot who suppressed a 35-million-strong Moslem nation for almost thirty years may bring a total catastrophe to the present Egyptian regime.

The shah's patrons in Washington have apparently decided it best to move this odious personality somewhere very far, to some godforsaken corner of the world. Transkei is well suited for this. On the one hand, Transkei has been proclaimed an "independent state" and, on the other hand, it does not fear international isolation for the simple reason that this freakish creation of racism and apartheid is not recognized by a single country of the world. Thereby the U.S. administration hopes to "keep its face" and at the same time to rid itself of the shah who has become a thorn in the side and is no longer needed.

But it is very unlikely that the United States will be able to dissociate itself from the fugitive shah and his crimes, in which it has taken a direct part.

IZVESTIYA ON 'BLOWTORCH BOB' KOMER'S ROLE IN PERSIAN GULF

LD111203 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Sturua article: "The Pentagon Fire Chief"]

[Text] Washington--Standing in the office of Mr Robert Komer, U.S. deputy defense secretary and Pentagon "number three," instead of the traditional models of combat planes and missiles, is an ordinary blow torch. How did this unstrategic object come to be in the Pentagon's strategist's office? Perhaps it is connected with some outside hobby of Mr Komer's? Not at all. The blowtorch is not a hobby, but a symbol.

This is the origin of the symbol. In the mid-sixties, as special adviser to President Lyndon Johnson, Komer kept crossing the Pacific on "emergency" missions connected with the aggression in Vietnam. Their formal aim was "pacification" but in essence they were fueling the flame of the intervention. After one such trip to Vietnam by Komer, Henry Cabot Lodge, then American ambassador to Saigon, observed in a fit of temper: "Komer in Vietnam is like a blowtorch on your neck" (the gentleman ambassador named a less diplomatic part of the body). Since then the gag "Blowtorch Bob" has stuck to Komer. The real blowtorch was given to him by Pentagon employees as a sourvenir.

I was not told this story simply as a curiosity. The point is that in Mr Komer's office, apart from the symbolic blowtorch, far from symbolic plans for the creation of the "quick reaction forces" are kept. There is a certain internal logic in the White House's entrusting the mission of "pacification" of the Persian Gulf region to the man who once "pacified" Vietnam. The plans for creating the American colonialists' interventionist corps were revealed in Komer's Pentagon office long before the events in Afghanistan and even in Iran. This casts additional light on a very important fact: Afghanistan and Iran are not the cause, but the pretext for Washington's turn to a "gunboat policy" with respect to the developing countries, and in particular the countries of the Persian Gulf and southwest Asia.

Not for nothing did President Carter and Pentagon chief Brown entrust the mission of creating the "quick reaction forces" to Komer. According to Leslie Gelb, formerly a high-ranking State Department official and now an employee of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, nobody can "crack skulls" as successfully as Komer. Mr "Blowtorch" tried to prove this in Vietnam, but as we recall, the colonialists had to get out of there.

Komer, who is well known for his fits of rage and his boasting, was sharply criticized during the Vietnam aggression for his "optimistic reports" to Washington, which misled the White House incumbents. Thus, for instance, after a routine trip to Vietnam he reported to the capital: "Things were not going too well here. But I knocked a few heads and now the pacification program can be said to be reaching great heights." To this day Mr Komer is still floating in these illusory "heights," stubbornly asserting that the "pacification in Vietnam was the main thing and that the final victory slipped through his hands solely because of Washington's spinelessness.

Komer is engaged in the same task now, too, despite the lesson of Vietnam. He hastens to make optimistic predictions and--even more dangerous--to create the "quick reaction forces," manipulating the "blowtorch" of aggression in the powder keg of the Persian Gulf. We spoke above of how President Carter did not entrust the mission of creating the "quick reaction forces" specifically to Komer without some end in view. Komer elaborated plans for the formation of an interventionist corps while he was still an employee of the Rand Corporation--the Washington hierarchy's well-known "brains trust." He also urged this idea in his studies on the Soviet Union, which he wrote on CIA instructions. He tried to implement this idea in practice in the Near East as adviser to President Kennedy. "Blowtorch" Komer played a sinister role in the Yemeni people's destinies. Not for nothing was the Yemen conflict christened "Komer's War."

That is the service record of the man whom Carter appointed as an adviser in 1976. Even then Komer was pressing on his new boss the need to strengthen NATO by means of deploying in Western Europe (just in case) heavy arms and military units--"fire brigades." There is another example of how events in Afghanistan are not the cause, but the excuse for American imperialism's aggressive acts, which were planned long ago.

Komer's plans which form the basis of Washington's latest foreign policy doctrine, are becoming a sinister reality. As NEWSWEEK magazine writes, it is "Blowtorch Bob" who has been instructed to "weld together" the disintegrating machinery of American hegemonism (true, the magazine speaks of "broken crockery"). A useless venture. Mr Komer and his employers did not manage to do that in the past. They will not manage now, either.

PLANS FOR PRO-WESTERN ALLIANCE IN MIDDLE EAST HIT

LD142248 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1618 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, 14 April, TASS--TASS commentator Vitaliy Gan writes: Under the pretext of the events in Iran and Afghanistan the United States intends to knock together in the region a pro-Western military alliance which would guarantee them and their allies unrestricted access to Near East oil. It was Senator H. Jackson, who is well informed about Washington's "strategic thought," who lifted the curtain on the American plans to "dig in" in the regions of the Near East and the Persian Gulf. Speaking on the "Meet the Press" program on NBC, the senator stressed "the need to create a regional military pact in the Near East which would include Egypt, the Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Somalia and Oman." The main role in this scenario would be given to the As-Sadat regime which, according to Jackson, "has expressed its readiness and desire to take part in the creation of such a pact, of which the United States would become a guarantor." In order to support suitable regimes in the region the United States is prepared to use tactical aircraft and rear services support forces. The "work" on the ground would be assigned to troops of the countries of the pact. This, however, does not rule out a direct U.S. military presence in the region. Jackson confirmed the administration's intention to strive for the creation of American military bases "in these regions." They would serve as transit points for U.S. Armed Forces and also as bridgeheads to interfere in the internal affairs of the states of the region.

Clamoring for the forcing through of plans for strategic infiltration in the Near East, Jackson criticized the administration for its "slowness." "I think it is a crime that 4 months after the start of the Afghan events we still have not made a move," he said. "We are thinking about inflation instead of tackling the specific problem which constitutes a threat to the interests of the Western world." The senator, who has long borne the reputation of a "hawk," came out plainly for intensification of the country's militarization and a sharp increase in the Pentagon's budget at the expense of reducing spending at home, and attacked any kind of agreement in the field of arms limitation.

WEEKLY DESCRIBES U.S. AIRBORNE SPYING, RECALLS U-2 INCIDENT

LD101413 [Editorial Report] Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 14 Signed to Press 3 April 1980 publishes on pages 10-11 under the rubric "Secrets of Secret Services" the 3,500-word first part of an F. Sergeyev article entitled "Operation 'Overflight.'" It is prefaced with the following editorial introduction:

"In recent months Washington has been doing everything to wreck the process ofinternational detente and return the world to cold war times. Political blackmail and economic pressure have been elevated to the rank of official policy, new military bases are being created, directed against the USSR and other peace-loving states, and American Armed Forces are being built up in the Near and Middle East. The Washington administration allocates an important role to the CIA in exacerbating the international situation. The Washington POST writes: 'Great opportunities for new secret operations are now opening up before the CIA.' Only now? Let us recall the affair of the spy plane which penetrated the USSR's borders of a May morning in 1960. New facts about the U.S. intelligence services' involvement in carrying out the operation code-named 'Overflight' have recently come to light. The article published here describes the preparation and implementation of that brazen provocation."

Part one of the article then proceeds to detail the preparations for Powers' U-2 flight, which was shot down over the Soviet Union in 1960. The account is based on the book "Operation 'Overflight'" by F. Powers and K. Gentry.

DANCER RETURNS HOME DESPITE U.S. 'BLACKMAIL, INTIMIDATION'

LD140949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 6

[Article by V. Barsov and L. Sergeyev: "Return"]

[Text] "You know, when I was over there in America it seemed to me all the time that I was sleeping in the daytime and awake at night. Reality seemed a nightmare but in my sleep I returned again and again to my former life in Moscow and talked with my wife and small son, my friends at work. Today I am unutterably happy. I am home, on my native soil...."

We are sitting in a comfortable apartment and talking with its owner, Yuriy Stepanov. On 21 January this year Stepanov committed a thoughless act, to put it mildly, in deciding to remain abroad. On 2 April he flew into Moscow from Washington on an Aeroflot aircraft. This period of slightly more than 2 months cost him many years of life....

But let us tell things in the right order.

Yuriy Stepanov is a comparatively young man. It is natural for the young to make mistakes, the old saying has it, but there are mistakes and then there are mistakes. What Stepanov did goes beyond the framework of ordinary misdemeanors. Indeed, how can you describe even the idea of betraying the motherland?! The motherland which had done considerably more for him than he had had time to do for it. Judge for yourselves: He graduated from the Moscow choreography college and was immediately invited to work at the Bolshoy Theater. People noticed the graduate, he received one part after another, tours of the country and abroad began.

Time passed and Stepanov transferred to the USSR State Moscow Classical Ballet concert ensemble. And more parts, trips, and success. But something failed to satisfy the young dancer. He imagined that he was not being given a chance, that he was being underrated, that he was more talented and able than the most renowned stars of modern ballet and could perform every title role.

"Indeed, this feeling of resentment did emerge, particularly when I was among friends at the table and glasses were clinking and the talk turned to my 'unrecognized' talent," Yuriy Stepanov recalls. "So on 20 January, when we were performing in the small Italian city of L'Aquila near Rome, after the show, having drunk several cocktails in the bar, I went up to my hotel room. Now I know that alcohol is not man's best friend.... All of a sudden it seemed to me that the stages of the best foreign theaters were yearning for me. And in some strange, almost heedless state, I went to the station, boarded the first morning train and arrived in the eternal city. It proved easy to find the U.S. Embassy."

In the U.S. Embassy, as though at the wave of a magic wand, the figure of some man speaking Russian emerged before Stepanov. We do not know this diplomat's name or title. However, according to Stepanov, he kept him in his office for about an hour, having ascertained beforehand who Stepanov was and why he was there, and then personally conveyed him, handed him over, one might say, to representatives of the so-called international church community. That was what Yu. Stepanov called this organization.

Incidentally, it is worth noting one more detail: According to the Americans, the interpreter A. A. Logan who was appointed to look after Stepanov in Rome, was "the U.S. State Department's best interpreted." But here is a note written in his own hand which he gave to Stepanov, and which reads: "U.S. Army, Box 11, New York, 09108." In other words, not the State Department but "the U.S. Army."

We do not know what relation the church "community" has with religion. But Stepanov was questioned by people who were far from being cassock-wearers. The questions themselves were posed very skilfully. Above all these people tried with special persistence to ascertain whether Stepanov was an enemy of Soviet power and whether this was why he did not want to return home. When Stepanov said that his decision was not dictated by any political motives, that he simply wanted to go to the United States to dance in U.S. theaters, the "churchmen" were obviously annoyed. "Then you'll get nowhere," one of them remarked with a sour expression. "We give asylum only for political reasons."

"And here, in order to put an end to this seemingly endless interrogation and to their importunings, I gave a wave of the hand and said: 'Write what you want.' After a while I was given some document in Italian which, naturally, I could not read, and was made to sign it. That was how I became a 'defector,' receiving from the 'churchmen' a document which henceforth was to take the place of my passport," Stepanov said.

However, although it proved Stepanov's identity, the Italian ersatz passport brought him no personal freedom. He found this out when the "churchmen" in plain clothes handed him over to three armed policemen (also in plain clothes). After that Stepanov was put into an individual, far from comfortable, sleeping compartment like an ordinary criminal and taken to the displaced persons camp in the city of Trieste.

The Trieste officials of various ranks who for some reason introduced themselves as representatives of Interpol, that is to say the international criminal police organization, were unusually frank guys. "Your father was a career soldier? Very good! And you yourself served in the Soviet Army? In assault landing units? Excellent! In that case you must have seen missile bases? Oh, you didn't.... Well, well, well. You were in the army only a month? What a pity, so little. Well tell us, this picture of a new Soviet tank shows some sort of cylinders mounted.... Do you know their function? Nc ? What a great pity! For us and, incidentally, for you too...."

In short, convinced that Stepanov, even if he had wanted to, could not satisfy the "curiosity" of representatives of the American special services (Stepanov had no doubt that that was what they were), they passed him back to Rome. In the Italian capital the American diplomat Harlan Glenn Moen sheltered him in his two-story detached house for a few days. By all accounts, this gentleman's task included the job of "working" on Stepanov once again along the lines of "reforging" the dance artiste in an anti-Soviet spirit. In the end the American provided him with "free" "pocket money" of $60 and, "just in case," left his visiting card with this inscription: "All the best! Harlan and Louisa." Of course, if the American diplomat and his wife from the eternal city had known that the "nonreturnee" would ultimately prove a "returnee," they would not have left such rash wishes. Let us note in passing that Moen once worked in Moscow as second secretary at the U.S. Embassy and fulfilled consular duties.

Let us put a question: Why, nonetheless, was Stepanov sent to the United States? Evidently having decided that you cannot make a spy out of a ballet artiste, the American special service conceived the intention of using him on a propaganda plane and turning him into a sacrificial pawn [razmennaya karta] in the campaign of anti-Soviet hysteria which Washington is fanning with particular fury these days.

"In America I was taken care of for some time by representatives or, rather, female representatives of the same international church community. It was there that I became finally convinced that that organization bears a direct relation not so much to the Lord God as to the department of Mr Turner, the CIA chief," Stepanov continued. [paragraph continues]

"They tormented me for a long time: Who among my acquaintances or former friends are in the United States? However, this was pure comedy: They shoved a sheet of paper at me with the telephone number of the former dancer Yu. Vzorov. He left the USSR for Israel several years ago and then settled in the United States. Vzorov came for me the same evening. From that moment he did not take his eyes off me and became my shadow. I moved into Vzorov's house. It became clear from numerous conversations that things were going badly for him as regards ballet and there was no money in the house. Vzorov is an artful dodger. He quickly realized that he could make money out of me."

Our interlocutor recalls some meetings with people who left the motherland at various times but who have found neither "creative freedom" nor moral satisfaction from living in the land of "equal opportunity." They have all become blighted, introverted, spiritually impoverished people.

"Take the former trumpet player V. Chizhik, for example. Nowadays he is seen more in the Stock Exchange then in an orchestra. He plays not on a trumpet but on currency exchange rates. And at night he seeks oblivion in drunkenness. A pitiful sight! The same terrible fate probably awaited me too, although I was already fixed up with Madam Caroline Clark to work in the New Jersey ballet company. They promised to pay me good money on the whole. But do banknotes exist with which it is possible to stifle homesickness?! And I decided to return. To return, come what may, even if I had to suffer punishment for my action."

In short, one day at the end of March, having gathered up the most essential things, Yuriy Stepanov left for New York without taking leave of his "benefactors." There he asked the Soviet Mission to the United Nations to help him return home. The request was met, although, as you yourselves will understand, it was not an easy task to insure that Stepanov could leave the United States. Another meeting lay ahead. A meeting with U.S. State Department representatives, who expressed an insistent desire to talk with the ballet artiste and ascertain whether he wished to leave American soil of his own volition.

"They asked me several times if I had made such an 'unwise' decision myself or if someone had put pressure on me. I replied firmly and categorically. I had made the decision myself and would not reverse it. They began intimidating me with 'reprisals' and suggested the provocative ideas that my wife would refuse me and that my child had rejected me. But I stuck to my guns. I knew that my wife was waiting for me and I hoped that the motherland would forgive me. I was not mistaken."

On the day the Aeroflot airplane landed at Sheremetyevo, newspapers appeared in the American capital, from where it had taken off. To judge from articles published in them, the White House, the U.S. special services and various kinds of anti-Soviets reacted extremely badly to Stepanov's unexpected departure for the Soviet Union. In commentaries on the Stepanov "affair" the American press was forced to admit that incidents involving the nonreturn home of Soviet citizens had been organized in the past on the American administration's direct instructions with a view to extracting political advantages. People here do not hide the fact that the American authorities were nurturing plans to carry out new provocations at New York airport, as was the case at the time of the departure from the United States of Vlasova, ballerina of the USSR State Academy Bolshoy Theater. And Senator Helms, who is well known for his anti-Soviet views, demanded that the U.S. State Department detain the Aeroflot plane to put appropriate pressure on Stepanov.

As can be seen, nothing came of this provocation either. Yuriy Stepanov is home. However, we must say in conclusion that blackmail, intimidation and the U.S. special services' foul play with human feelings are in glaring contradiction with the principles of normal interstate relations. They harm the United States itself above all.

USSR'S FALIN DISCUSSES TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN, NEUTRALIZATION

DW151104 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1900 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Lothar Ruehl interview with Valentin Falin, CPSU Central Committee member and former USSR ambassador to Bonn, in Geneva--recorded]

[Text] [Question] President Carter said that as long as Soviet troops stay in Afghanistan he cannot push ahead with the ratification of the Vienna SALT agreement. How long will this obstacle continue to exist?

[Answer] It seems to me that President Carter stated it somewhat differently but we can summarize the meaning anyway. I am not so certain that it is a fortunate idea to link various problems of different natures. If the one side had reacted in the same way to the actions of the other side, such as for example during the Vietnam war, there would have been no SALT negotiations at all and no process of detente could have developed or come about. All would be well advised, therefore, to abstain from such juridical or political linkages.

As regards the conditions under which we would be prepared to withdraw our troops from Afghanistan, I would like to repeat what President Brezhnev has said. He said it is no problem for us to call these troops back because we do not intend to keep the troops there. We do not intend either to establish bases, military bases, in Afghanistan, and we do not want to exploit Afghanistan as a place [word indistinct] for action against other states. We are interested in having Afghanistan as a friendly and peaceful neighbor, and we hope it will be like that.

The reason for the presence of our troops there was the interference by foreign forces in the internal affairs, or support by these foreign forces or groupings against the Afghanistan Government. President Brezhnev said that if a guarantee is given that such interference will stop and not be resumed later on, we are prepared at any time to withdraw, and we will do that. We are in favor of a political solution of this problem, not of a military solution. This also applies to other problems in this and other regions of the world.

[Question] The foreign ministers of the nine states of the European Community have made a suggestion for the international neutralization of Afghanistan. What do you think of this?

[Answer] You know, Afghanistan has stated repeatedly that its policy is a policy of non-alignment with regard to various military alliances. The current government has confirmed that this position will prevail. Afghanistan wants to remain a nonaligned state--that does not worry us at all. We respect that status and we do not want to make Afghanistan our ally.

As regards international neutralization, it seems to be an attempt aimed at achieving the unachievable with other means. Most of all it is not good for a country such as Afghanistan, and I believe that it is not good for other countries of the modern world either, for a special status to be forced upon it from outside. We are for Afghanistan as a nonaligned state with international guarantees, and we desire that this status not be disturbed.

[Question] You would negotiate on that?

[Answer] Please, it is not us who will negotiate, or not us alone who will negotiate. The first partner of such a negotiation is the Afghanistan Government itself.

PRAVDA: KARMAL VOICES SATISFACTION AT CASTRO 'INITIATIVE'

LD150709 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 80 p 4

[TASS reports: "Minister's Trip"]

[Text] Delhi, 8 April--Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations I. Malmierca has arrived here on a visit. On his arrival in the Indian capital he had talks with Indian Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao.

Kabul, 8 April--Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations I. Malmierca, who has been here on a visit, had talks with Afghan leaders.

The BAKHTAR agency, reporting the handing over to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, of a personal message from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the republic's State Council and Council of Ministers and chairman of the nonaligned movement, reports that the Afghan leader expressed satisfaction with F. Castro's timely and sincere initiative. He noted that as chairman of the nonaligned movement the Cuban leader is making the greatest possible efforts in the interests of strengthening peace and establishing just international relations, and also in the interests of the further development and consolidation of the nonaligned states' unity and solidarity.

Babrak Karmal expressed the hope that F. Castro's initiative will have a positive effect on strengthening peace in that part of Asia.

KOROTKOV COMMENTS ON INTERNAL SUPPORT FOR KARMAL REGIME

LD141852 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] The Central Committee of the Afghan People's Democratic Party has had a plenary meeting in Kabul. It discussed the ways of upholding the gains of the April revolution and protecting democracy, freedom and peace. Vladimir Korotkov comments:

The meeting was a major event in Afghanistan's political life. It unanimously approved the proposals concerning the basic principles of the country's policy put forward by the People's Democratic Party Political Bureau. These principles include insuring democracy and respect for Islam, for national customs and traditions and for broad popular rights and freedoms. These principles underly the policy being followed by the new Afghan Government ever since it came to power. The French newspaper L'HUMANITE stresses in its report from Kabul that the Afghan Government's biggest trump cards are justice and democracy and its main goal is to insure adequate financial and moral conditions of life for the entire population in its struggle against the reactionary forces and outside interference.

The government's policy meets with broad support among the country's workers, farmers, intellectuals and the clergy. Recently, in the Ghowr, Nangarhar and Paktia provinces the elders of a number of Pushtu tribes met with the spokesman for the local bodies. The elders announced full support for the social and economic reforms carried out by the government. An evidence of this support is the fact that the Pushtu people join the government troops in fighting the gangs that infiltrate from Pakistan and take part in repairing the bridges, roads and schools destroyed by the mercenaries.

The progressive intellectuals in the country also support the new life in Afghanistan. Recently the Afghan teachers held their first national congress in Kabul. Public education is one of the most acute problems they have inherited from the former regime. Nearly 80 percent of the country's population are still illiterate and the Afghan intellectuals have announced their resolve to struggle for spreading culture among the broad masses of the people.

Babrak Karmal's government is supported by the country's trade unions and by the entire working class. This is the conclusion made by Indian trade union activist (Madhavan Atchuthan), who visited Afghanistan recently together with a delegation of the World Trade Union Federation. In his interview for the magazine TRADE UNION RECORD (Madhavan Atchuthan) says that this support is evidenced by noticeable economic gains. Industrial production in the country increases and the workers help the government implement its land reform.

The ranks of the people's militia in Afghanistan are growing. Together with the government troops, workers, farmers and craftsmen guard peace in cities and settlements and insure public order. The Afghan people are resolved to uphold the gains of their revolution which brings a new life to their homeland.

PONOMAREV NOTES PROGRESS IN AFGHAN HELMAND PROVINCE

LD142102 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Lashkar Gah (Helmand Province), April 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Leonid Ponomarev reports:

Traffic signs in English are still to be seen in the streets of this Afghan city, the centre of the Helmand valley. They were put up specially for American specialists who lived here under an agreement between the USA and Afghanistan on the development of the Helmand River valley. The United States promised to harness the swift river and to build irrigation systems in order to provide water supply for the fertile lands in this valley.

But the ruling circles of the USA recalled their specialists from Afghanistan leaving unfinished many works started in the valley. After the April revolution, especially at its new stage which began in December 1979, the workers, peasants and progressive intellectuals of Helmand are sucessfully tackling complicated economic problems under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government of the province. Thus, a cotton textile complex, the biggest one in the province, employing over 700 workers and employees, has improved its performance.

Ibrahim Bahij, chairman of the complex, said in a TASS interview that the mills' personnel is successfully carrying out the plan and has pledged this year to increase output by 15 per cent in comparison with last year by further improving the organization of production.

The mills' workers have established their own trade union and party organization. They enjoy considerable privileges here. Thus, Ibrahim Bahij said, every worker is given 500 kg of grain a year and is exempt for two months from paying electricity rates.

At present the complex has not a single illiterate worker. This is a result of anti-illiteracy drive in which party and public activists take part.

Speaking of the machinations of the counter-revolution and mercenary gangs which are smuggled into Afghanistan from Pakistan, the chairman of the cotton textile complex stressed that new people's armed squads against terrorism are being set up at the complex and on agricultural cooperatives in the province. Terrorists do not venture into the open at places where workers and peasants are well organized, Ibrahim Bahij said in conclusion. The unity of workers, peasants and members of all progressively minded sections of the population in defending Afghanistan and in building a new life is a guarantee of our victory, he said.

MORE AFGHAN REFUGEES RETURN HOME TO GHOWR PROVINCE

LD142146 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Kabul, April 14, TASS--Another five thousand Afghan refugees have returned to their motherland in Ghowr Province. They sought asylum in other countries from the persecution of the despotic regime of Amin and his henchmen. The BAKHTAR agency reports that the Afghans expressed their readiness to implement the tasks set up by the revolutionary government and to defend their country and the gains of the working people. The returning Afghans handed in to the local bodies of power 500 pieces of fire arms.

MASS RALLIES HELD IN AFGHANISTAN TO SUPPORT REVOLUTION

LD142304 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1925 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Kabul, 14 April, TASS--A mass meeting of working people took place in the town of Batikot. Representatives of the clergy, elders and leaders of the Pashtun tribes, and Afghan farmers have expressed their complete support for the new state of the April revolution. The speakers exposed the dirty aims of imperialism and reaction and declared their readiness to resolutely rebuff the counterrevolutionary elements. According to the BAKHTAR agency, a mass meeting was held also in the northeast province of Badakhshan, during which a resolution was passed condemning the aggressive actions from outside directed against the gains of the working people of Afghanistan.

In accordance with the tasks of the April revolution a workers' union has been set up for the first time in the Province of Nangarhar. Speaking at the meeting to mark the founding of the union the provincial governor stressed the great importance of the workers' role in building a new society in Afghanistan. On behalf of the union members the determination was expressed at the meeting to defend the April revolution and the homeland from the intrigues of the enemies of a free and independent Afghanistan.

A joint struggle against counterrevolutionary elements, who have penetrated into Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan, and the efforts aimed at restoring the national economy are a practical manifestation of the unity of the province's working people and the people's armed forces. For instance, a few days ago the telephone line between Jalalabad and Sorkhrud was restored. It was damaged by bandits in several places. Transport communication between the Afghan capital and the Province of Bamian has been resumed.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS AFGHAN ATTEMPTS TO DEFEND REVOLUTION

LD150807 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Apr 80 p 3

[Special correspondent Col V. Izgarshev dispatch: "The Will of the Patriots"]

[Text] Kabul, 8 April--They are the same age--24. They both study at the polytechnic institute.

Moreover they could have been working as engineers now but under Amin as members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] they had to go underground and missed a year's study. However even now they sometimes have to miss lessons. Every now and again counterrevolutionaries creep out of their holes and enemies entrenched abroad become active and the boys cannot leave their weapons. They are both active assistants of the Afghan soldiers in the struggle against enemies. During the February putsch in Kabul together with their comrades--students, workers and other parties activists--(Zalmay) and (Negmat), as the future engineers are called, were among those who bravely barred the way to the terrorists and conspirators and foiled the counter-revolutionaries' sinister plans.

They have just come from the PDPA Central Committee and eagerly relate how they have resolved to struggle against enemies of the revolution at its present stage.

"We requested the Central Committee to send us to where Afghan soldiers are repelling the dushmans infiltrated from abroad," Comrade (Negmat) says. "We have resolved to describe everything going on there in our newspapers. We do not have enough journalists and the people do not always know the whole truth about the events in the country and on its borders."

"We will tell people the truth about the Soviet troops who came to our aid at a difficult moment," (Zalmay) interrupts. "In our family there are five brothers and two sisters. They are all activist members of the PDPA. I chose my place where our comrades are struggling with weapon in hand against the enemies and I will tell the whole country of their animal appearance and of the steadfastness and courage of the Afghan people's soldiers."

(Negmat) has three brothers and they are all activists in the PDPA too. They have a lot to do at the moment. Mass political work among the population is being activated. Last Friday--a nonworking day according to the laws of Sharia--mass voluntary unpaid work projects took place in Kabul and other cities. Soviet and Afghan servicemen took part in many of them.

Several hundred people worked on the project in the Kabul house building combine. Soviet and Afghan soldiers planted an avenue of friendship on the enterprise's territory. In conversation with journalists the enterprise's deputy director, Comrade (Dzhamdar) said: "We know that voluntary unpaid work days are the product of October. Vladimir Ilich Lenin called them a great initiative. For us Afghans too they are a great initiative. Joint labor shows the whole world what our friendship means. These projects belie all our enemies' fabrications concerning the presence of Soviet soldiers on our soil."

This unpaid work day is a rehearsal for the one which will be held on the eve of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birthday--on Friday 18 April. That day will see the ceremonial opening of an avenue in a new microregion of the capital, built with products from the house building combine with the participation of Soviet architects and builders led by G. Maslennikov, the distinguished Moscow expert of house building and hero of socialist labor.

Speaking at the meeting which concluded the unpaid work day, engineer (Nazar Mokhammed), Afghan minister of public works, member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolutionary Council, stressed that nobody will ever succeed in undermining the friendship between our peoples and that the will of the patriots and internationalists is an insurmountable obstacle to any counterrevolutionary forces.

IZVESTIYA: AFGHANISTAN VOICES 'FULL SUPPORT' FOR PLO

LD150709 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Under the Flag of Solidarity"]

[Text] Beirut, 10 April--Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] Executive Committee, has met with S.M. Dost, Afghan minister of foreign affairs, who is here on a visit. He conveyed a message to the Palestinian leader from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Afghan leader's message expresses full support for the PLO and for all the Arab Palestinian people in their fight for satisfaction of the legitimate national rights of Palestinians, including the right to self-determination and to the creation of their own independent state.

AFGHAN MILITARY OFFICIAL HEADS MILITARY DELEGATION TO UZBEKISTAN

LD141253 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Apr 80 p 3

[Correspondent Maj M. Jalygin report: "Afghan Servicemen in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Red Banner Turkestan Military District, 8 April--A group of servicemen from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan led by Maj Abdol Gafar, chief of the propaganda and agitation section of the Armed Forces Main Political Directorate, is in Tashkent. During a warm and friendly conversation at the district's Political Directorate the Afghan guests shared their impressions of their stay at the Tashkent garrison and in the Uzbek capital and received detailed answers to questions which interested them on the life and service of the district's soldiers and the republic's achievements. Maj Abdol Gafar said that the Afghan people and their armed forces rate highly the Soviet Union's international aid given to Afghanistan in defense of the gains of the April revolution.

The Afghan servicemen visited the Tashkent Higher Tank Command Institute named for Marshal of Armored Troops P.S. Rybalko, twice hero of the Soviet Union. The guests attended lessons, examined training facilities and acquainted themselves with the life and daily routine of the cadets. A meeting of combat friendship took place in the institute's club. Speaking at the meeting, Maj. A. Gafar said that the Soviet people and the Soviet Army are the sincere and selfless friends of the Afghan people and of their armed forces.

The Afghan guests laid flowers at the memorial of V.I. Lenin and wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, They were received at the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

CORRECTION TO MOSCOW DARI, PASHTO BROADCASTS

Please note the following correction to the item entitled "Moscow Increases Broadcasts in Dari, Pashto to Afghanistan" published in the 11 April 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D7:

First paragraph, line three, reads ... Dari and from 17 and 1/2 to 21 hours per week....

GROMYKO RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

LD142016 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 14, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, has received Inder Kumar Gujral, the ambassador of the Republic of India to the USSR, and had a talk with him on questions of mutual interest.

The meeting took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTES ROBBERY BY 'PRO-CHINESE' SEPARATISTS IN INDIA

LD141217 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Apr 80 p 1

[TASS report: "Armed Attack by Separatists"]

[Text] Delhi, 8 April--Armed bandits from the Manipur separatist organization have committed yet another crime in Imphal (northeast Manipur State). They attacked a state bank truck, killed the guards and stole over 100,000 rupees. As the local press points out, the pro-Chinese separatists groups in India's northeastern areas have recently stepped up their activity considerably, attacking peaceful inhabitants and representatives of the authorities and ambushing police patrols.

KOVALEV REVIEWS INDIAN DIPLOMAT'S BOOK ON PRC ASIAN POLICIES

LD141417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[I. Kovalev review under the rubric "New Books": "Beijing's Perfidious Course"]

[Text] "Indian, China and Indochina" is the title of a book by T.N. Kaul published by Allied Publishers, Delhi.

The book's content is borne out by the very titles of the chapters: "Sino-U.S. Collusion in Indochina," "Lesson of Kampuchea," "Lesson of Vietnam," "China and the Indian Ocean" and others.

The book's author, former secretary of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs and former ambassador to the USSR and the United States, writes on the basis of his own rich diplomatic experience and impressions from his tours of the countries of Southeast Asia and the Far East.

Analyzing Beijing's foreign policy, T.N. Kaul draws the follwing conclusion: "The present Chinese leadership is behaving worse than any of the imperialists throughout world history. It is seeking to dominate Asia, in some places through penetration or subversive action, in others by using force and aggression. The Chinese leaders cannot tolerate friendship between any Asian country and the USSR and regard the latter as their number one enemy. Hence their invasion of India in 1962 and their aggression against Vietnam in 1979...."But it is not 1962 now," the author continues. "Today the Asian countries are aware of the threat to their independence and freedom contained in China's expansionist designs and threats."

The author writes of China's treacherous policy with regard to Vietnam at critical moments of the Vietnamese people's heroic war for freedom and independence against the U.S. aggressors. As an example T.N. Kaul cites the fact that, when the Americans blockaded all Vietnam's maritime supply routes, Beijing placed a ban on increased Soviet shipments to Vietnam by land via Chinese territory.

T. N. Kaul analyzes U.S. foreign policy doctrine in detail and traces the history of overt political rapprochement between Beijing and Washington over the past decade.

Defeated in its attempts to split the socialist world and undermine the nonaligned movement, China chose a new tactic of joining with the United States, the West European NATO countries and Japan against the Soviet Union, and this even reached the point of pursuing a policy of opposition to national liberation movements in Africa and Latin America.

However, the author emphasizes, expansionist and hegemonist plans are doomed to failure. China's defeat in its aggression against Vietnam in 1979 is one of the best corroborations of this. Vietnam, T.N. Kaul writes, has set all the countries of South and Southeast Asia an example of how China's expansionist plans should be resisted. In the present struggle which Vietnam is waging, the independence not only of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea but also of all Southeast and South Asia is being defended, questions of peaceful coexistence and the nonaligned movement are being resolved and the future of peace is being decided.

In the struggle for that future, the author believes, an important part is played by the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation between India and the Soviet Union and by the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty.

PAKISTAN SIGNS GOODS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT WITH USSR

LD121440 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] An agreement on exchange of goods in the current year has been signed in Moscow between the Soviet Union and Pakistan. It provides for expanding credit turnover by 10 percent. The Soviet exports include machinery, equipment, fertilizer and rolled metal. Pakistan will supply consumer and other goods.

The Soviet Union has signed trade agreements for the current year with many developing nations. These agreements stipulate an increase in trade exchange programs.

BRIEFS

ANTI-LOCUST EXPEDITION TO AFGHANISTAN--Tashkent, April 11, TASS--A Soviet locust-control expedition left for Afghanistan today. It will conduct chemical treatment of locust breeding sites on 60,000 hectares in six northern provinces. In recent years such expeditions have been working in Afghanistan without compensation every spring ensuring a reliable protection of crops. One more task of the expedition is to train national personnel for plant protection work. Many of them have already attended seminars in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. Now they will be able to consolidate their knowledge by working together with their Soviet colleagues. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD]

LEADERS CONGRATULATE HUNGARIAN COUNTERPARTS ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Ustinov Greetings

LD111417 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 80 p 1

[Greetings message from D. Ustinov, USSR Defense Minister, to Hungarian Defense Minister L. Czinege on 35th anniversary of Hungarian liberation]

[Text] To Army General Comrade L. Czinege, Hungarian defense minister:

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I cordially congratulate you and the servicemen of the Hungarian People's Army on the national holiday--the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism.

During the years of people's power Hungarian working people, under the leadership of their tried and tested vanguard--the MSZMP--have achieved impressive successes in building a new life and strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries.

On this glorious anniversary we wish you and all Hungarian servicemen great successes in fulfilling the 12th MSZMP Congress decisions on further strengthening Hungary's defense capability and consolidating combat collaboration with the armies of the Warsaw Pact states.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] D. Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union and USSR defense minister

Grishin, Promyslov Message

LD141719 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Congratulations Cable"]

[Text] In connection with the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent Comrade Lajos Mehes, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP City Committee, and Comrade Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the Budapest City Council Executive Committee, a congratulations cable which read as follows:

On behalf of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom the Moscow Gorispolkom and all the capital's working people, we send you, the Budapest MSZMP City Committee, the City Council and all Budapest presidents cordial greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

Muscovites and the entire Soviet people are sincerely gratified by the remarkable successes in the country's social and economic development and in raising the people's well-being achieved over the past years by the working people of Hungary and its capital under the leadership of its combat vanguard--the MSZMP.

We highly value the fraternal, international character of relations between the CPSU and the MSZMP and between the USSR and Hungary and the friendly ties between Moscow and Budapest, which expand from year to year.

We express confidence that the friendship and fruitful cooperation between our capitals will continue to strengthen and develop in the interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and in the name of communism and peace.

On the day of the important anniversary we wish you, dear friends, great successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress which has just ended and which set further targets for the building of a developed socialist society on Hungarian soil.

NUCLEAR POWER STATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR

LD092333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 9 Apr 80

[Text] Our Berlin correspondent Aleksandr Zholkver reports: An agreement was signed in Berlin today on the further expansion of cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in the construction of atomic power stations in the GDR. On behalf of the governments of the two countries the agreement was signed by Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Zimmermann, GDR Ministry of Heavy Machine Building. In an interview Comrade Zimmermann said:

Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the construction of atomic power stations is developing very successfully. The Nord AES is working stably; it was built with the technical assistance of the USSR. Prerequisites have now been created for the construction in the GDR of other AES's of greater capacity. It is precisely this that is envisaged by the agreement that has just been signed. In particular, reactor installations of 1 million kw individual capacity will be supplied from the USSR for the Stendal AES. This will allow a great increase in the strength of the GDR's power base. Minister Zimmermann highly assessed the quality of Soviet equipment and expressed sincere gratitude to the designers and specialists of the Soviet Union who provide all-around help to the GDR in AES construction.

Skachkov Returns From Berlin

LD112254 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Summary] Semen Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, has returned to Moscow from Berlin, where he had signed an agreement on Soviet assistance in the construction of a 1 million kw nuclear power plant.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION IN UKRAINE--Ratau--A delegation of LCY party workers, headed by T. Momorovski, LCY Central Committee member and chairman of the Macedonian community for culture and education, visited the Ukraine recently in line with the plan for CPSU-LCY links. The delegation familiarized itself with the experience of the republic's party organization in cultural construction, inspected a number of cultural and educational establishments in Kiev, toured Kievskaya and Cherkasskaya oblasts, and had conversation with Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary. Participating in the conversation were Ivanenko, culture department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Nesterov, CPSU Central Committee responsible worker; and P. Velickovic, SFRY consul general in Kiev. [Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 9 Apr 80 p 3 AU]

WESTERN EUROPE

U.S. PRESSURES NATO ALLIES ON MILITARY STEPS

LD142213 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Brussels, April 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports: Plans dangerous to the destinies of peace in Europe, the Middle and Near East are being hatched at the headquarters of the NATO military and political bloc. This was disclosed today during a press conference held by one of the high-ranking officials of the U.S. Defence Department. This emissary of Washington said that the American administration's programme for enhancing the military role of its West European NATO partners, both within the NATO frontiers and beyond them, specifically in the area of the Near East, was set forth at today's meeting of NATO's Military Planning Committee, attended by deputy defense ministers and ambassadors-permanent representatives of NATO countries. He said the United States insists that Western Europe should take concrete steps to heighten its military preparedness both on a short term and long-term basis in connection with the events in Afghanistan and Iran. Refusing to elaborate on this so far secret programme the U.S. Defense Department spokesman nevertheless said that Washington would like to have the allies' consent to an accelerated implementation of a "long-term NATO defence programme", intensive production of ammunition, a sharp increase of ammunition reserves in Western Europe, a wide use of civil airliners for airlifting American servicemen from the USA to Europe and possibly to the Middle and Near East. In other words, this programme provides for a "distribution of duties" among the NATO partners, an idea which has been long hatched at the Pentagon. In accordance with the instructions of his government the Pentagon's emissary insisted that Western Europe should take a number of military measures on a short-term basis. He mentioned specifically new military appropriations and the increase of a number of planes and tanks in the allied armies. The Pentagon spokesman specially stressed the need for the West European allies to lay emphasis on the manufacture, or acquisition of ammunition, since the United States, he said, may in no distant future spend a considerable portion of its stockpiles in the Near East and in the Persian Gulf area. Thus there is a direct threat of armed intervention by the USA in the affairs of sovereign states in the region.

SCHMIDT: FRG NOT TO FOLLOW U.S. ON IRANIAN SANCTIONS

LD141312 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Bonn, April 14, TASS--The FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, answering a question from a BILD correspondent on the extent of West Germany's readiness to take part in "sanctions" against Iran, has said that some wishes of the American President are "feasible only in limited proportions." As to, for instance, military hostilities in the Middle East, he said the FRG has quite clear constitutional limits. "In our Constitution, Schmidt said, there is only one exception, namely for the area which has been precisely defined in the NATO treaty. But the Middle East does not belong to that area."

Genscher: No Diplomatic Break

LD141132 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] The West German Government has no intentions of breaking off diplomatic relations with Iran. The statement was made by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in an interview for television. The United States is exerting pressure on its West European allies, trying to make them join American sanctions against Iran. No Common Market country, however, has shown readiness to follow Washington's moves.

FRG SERVES 'ADVENTURIST' U.S. POLICIES IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD111421 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 80 p 3

[TASS commentar A. Tyupayev article: "A Dangerous Course"]

[Text] Bonn has officially confirmed that a detachment of the West German Navy comprising two destroyers--the Luetjens and the Bayern--as well as the two supply ships Spessart and Odenwald, will soon participate in naval exercises in the Indian Ocean region. The detachment will call at ports in Pakistan, Kenya, Sri Lanka and other states and at the American naval base on Diego Garcia Island. "We have no reason to decline these operations," K. Boelling, an official spokesman for the FRG Government, told journalists in the West German capital recently.

Thus, Bundesmarine ships are heading for parts of the world ocean which have attracted the attention of the broad international public in recent months, above all because of the dangerous adventures of the Pentagon, which has concentrated naval forces there on a scale unprecedented in peacetime, including several attack aircraft carriers.

Observers point out that what is at issue is a "qualitatively new stage" in the entire existence of the FRG Navy, which until now, with insignificant exceptions, has confined its activities to the North Atlantic bloc's so-called "zone of responsibility."

Noteworthy in this connection is a report in the influential Hamburg magazine DER SPIEGEL on the existence of U.S. military leadership plans providing for warships sailing under the FRG flag to be used to support adventurist U.S. actions "on an international scale."

It is known that problems associated with support for the American administration's risky actions in the Persian Gulf region were also discussed during recent talks between FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt and U.S. President J. Carter and other high-ranking political and military leaders in Washington. Thus, according to press reports, during one of his meetings with influential American senators in Washington H. Schmidt assured them that "in principle the Federal Government is prepared" to support an increase in the military presence of the Western alliance on routes to the strategically important and oil-rich Persian Gulf region.

Under these conditions the Bundesmarine ships' voyage to the Indian Ocean goes beyond a purely military action and assumes considerable, quite definite political significance.

This attests that under the conditions of the present aggravation of international tension influential Bonn circles, hiding behind arguments about the "vital necessity of the oil-bearing Persian Gulf regions to the FRG," are not averse to insuring the participation of their naval forces in operations whose dangerous and adventurist nature is obvious. On the other hand, seeking the NATO states' support for its adventures in the Near East, Washington is pinning considerable hopes here not only on Britain but also on the FRG.

As the facts show, it now allocates a special role to the West German war machine--the second-strongest among the armies of the other NATO states--seeking to use it directly or indirectly for its own provocative purposes.

The FRG's democratic public is resolutely opposed to such a dangerous policy, rejecting any attempts to "establish order" on maritime transport routes by means of military force, particularly with Bundesmarine involvement. As the weekly DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG writes, what "we most of all" need now is peace and relaxation of tension, not U.S. saber rattling and diktat.

FRENCH CP REJECTS POLICY OF CONSENSUS WITH BOURGEOISIE

LD111245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 80 p 4

[V. Lavrenov article "Under the Slogan of 'Concord': From the Ideological Front"]

[Excerpts] In the past decade capitalist society entered a long period of sharp aggravation of its inherent contradictions, which have become truly global: Crises--social, trade and industrial, currency and financial, energy, moral, cultural and ecological--have become tangled in a tight knot. This obliges bourgeois politicians and ideologists to advance new or renovated concepts which, without denying the existence of crisis phenomena, would relieve capitalism of the responsibility for their emergence and--the main thing--prompt the masses to agree to take on the brunt of the hardships connected with them.

In France the bourgeoisie is undertaking this ideological maneuver under the slogan of the policy of so-called consensus or social and national concord.

An enormous propaganda machine has been put into operation. With every passing day it is implanting the idea that crises are unavoidable, that their consequences are irreversible and that therefore the ordinary Frenchman's struggle to improve his living standard is futile, hopeless and inopportune. Life now is allegedly different and that means requirements must be different, this propaganda dins into people--and they must tighten their belts.

While in no way renouncing the use of authoritarian and repressive methods--illegal dismissals, intimidation, administrative sanctions and legal persecution--the big bourgeoisie realizes that now, under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution and the improvement of working people's overall cultural and political standard, this is not enough. That is why it is trying to combine methods of coercion with the so-called personal integration policy, that is, apparent access to production management for working people.

The tactic of seducing the working people with the semblance of participation in the management of their enterprise's affairs, known as "social partnership," has been practiced in the West for many years. Its present French version--the policy of consensus--is distinguished by its greater subtlety since it emphasizes the "individualization" of relations between hired labor and employers. This "participation," this "social dialog" between businessmen and workers, allegedly to insure the best mutual relations, is conceived in the form of direct contact since hypothetical intermediaries could allegedly distort the two sides' positions. That is why to achieve consensus employers are creating at enterprises so-called autonomous groups of workers which are to be independent of the trade unions and insure the worker the "right" to voice his individual opinion.

Bourgeois propaganda instills in the public the idea that the positions taken by particular forces on the question of consensus allegedly show who favors the attainment of national unity and who is seeking to split the nation. The French Communist Party [PCF] and the General Confederation of Labor are named as the main opponents of national consensus and are accused of "conservatism" and of "the inability to adapt to the changes in the world today."

The PCF does indeed oppose the consensus policy since it views it as a means with whose aid the bourgeoisie would like to achieve the communists' political isolation.

Explaining the PCF's position on this issue, PCF Secretary General G. Marchais stated at a conference of communist parliamentarians: "I repeat again to French men and women: No, no, and no, three times no! The PCF will never agree to such a policy! It would mean linking the country's working people with the pernicious policy aimed at the reduction of their wages, the growth of unemployment and the curtailment of their rights and liberties--and all this exclusively for the sake of the interests of the large capitalist monopolies."

The French communists also expose in an argued manner the bourgeois fabrications regarding the "external challenge" to France which is allegedly forcing the national economy to proceed along the course of "stringent austerity" and demand sacrifices from the entire nation. In particular they reveal all the unsoundness of the notorious "oil alibi": In 1980, L'HUMANITE writes, France will pay no more for imported oil than in 1974 and the last rise in world oil prices can cause domestic prices to rise by no more than 1 percent, while the total increase will be 12-13 percent. Moreover, the only ones to gain from the growth of prices for petroleum products are the petroleum refining companies whose incomes last year alone doubled or trebled!

Instead of the policy of social passiveness and voluntary belt-tightening which the employers are imposing on the working people, the PCF offers the people's masses another alternative--"the path of struggle for in-depth transformations," "the path of democratic progress toward socialism."

The present stage of the ideological and political struggle in France reaffirms the topicality of Lenin's assessment of the bourgeoisie's tactics. "If the bourgeoisie's tactics were always the same, or at least of the same kind, the working class would rapidly learn to respond to them with tactics just as similar or of similar kind." In practice, V.I. Lenin noted, the bourgeoisie elaborates two methods for struggling for its interests and defending its rule which sometimes replace each other and are sometimes used together in different combinations. These are, first, the method of coercion, the method of refusing any concessions to the workers movement, and the second method is the method of "liberalism."

The superficially liberal policy of consensus is in reality aimed, under the slogan of "national concord" and the "unity of interests" of exploiters and exploited, at introducing disorder into the ranks of the working people and undermining the basis of the alliance of forces opposing big capital--an alliance which is forged at grass roots level during the consolidation of the unity of working people's actions and in their struggle for democratic transformation. In one form or another big capital applies the same strategy and tactics in the other Western countries.

The French Communist Party not only reveals to the broad people's masses the true class content and function of the policy of consensus. At the same time it teaches its activists that there is no automatic link "between the desire for changes evoked by the crisis and a clear understanding of the tasks and means of achieving these changes" and that exposure of the bourgeoisie's desire to stultify the working people's consciousness requires patient explanatory work and convincing arguments built on facts taken from the daily lives of urban and rural workers.

The PCF has already achieved tangible successes in this work among the masses. The working people's vigorous actions to satisfy their demands and in defense of their democratic rights and freedoms attest that the will and determination not to give the bourgeoisie full control in resolving the problems facing the country are ripening among the broad people's masses.

IZVESTIYA LAUDS FINNISH TIES ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD140829 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Goloshubov article: "Reliable Foundation: 32d Anniversary of Soviet-Finnish Treaty"]

[Text] Helsinki--The date 6 April is a notable one in the history of relations between the USSR and Finland. On this day 32 years ago the Soviet-Finnish treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid was concluded; it has become a cornerstone of the two countries' policy of good neighborliness.

This important document has also acquired great international significance, having proved a major milestone in building up peaceful cooperation among the peoples in postwar Europe. It was one of the graphic and significant documents embodying the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

On the basis of the 1948 treaty a fundamental change was effected in relations between the Soviet Union and Finland, and good traditions of Soviet-Finnish friendship were created. These good-neighborly traditions strengthened and developed with every passing year, becoming increasingly irreversible. The course of friendship, trust and cooperation between the two countries defined by the treaty has not been subject to considerations of expediency and has remained unvaried at all turns of postwar world history.

As a result of the efforts of the two countries' statesmen and peoples, Soviet-Finnish relations are developing successfully in the most diverse spheres--political, economic and cultural. During regular meetings between the neighboring countries' leaders, fundamental questions of the further development of Soviet-Finnish relations are defined and key problems of world politics are discussed. Here, similarity or proximity of views on the most important issues is invariably noted.

Trade and economic ties have reached a high level. Finland is our major trading partner among the capitalist countries, while the Soviet Union occupies a leading position in our northern neighbor's foreign trade turnover. New forms of business ties are defined in the long-term program for the development and intensification of trade and economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation through 1990. Cultural ties promoting the consolidation of trust and mutual understanding and the spiritual enrichment of the two peoples cover a broad area.

The Soviet-Finnish treaty has been the basis for the successful development of the entire complex of the two countries' good-neighborly relations. Thanks to the 1948 treaty our countries set an example in resolving the important interstate problem of safeguarding mutual security. The treaty is a good basis for strengthening peace in northern Europe and Europe as a whole. Under present conditions, when the West's bellicose circles are trying to aggravate the situation in Europe, Soviet-Finnish relations, which are of a stable nature, serve as an important factor for peace and mutual understanding among the peoples.

Following the proven foreign policy course widely known as the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line" and developing good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, Finland is seeking to make its contribution to the easing of international tension. Having played a significant part in preparing and staging the all-European conference, it advocates the implementation of its Final Act and the successful holding of the forthcoming Madrid meeting.

Our northern neighbor attaches special significance to the most important problem of the present day--disarmament--and to supplementing political with military detente. Greeting positively the Soviet Union's peace initiatives in this sphere, Finland is also seeking to promote the solution of this problem. It has advanced an initiative for the development of a special disarmament program for Europe.

The 32 years in which the Soviet-Finnish treaty has been in operation have confirmed its efficacy most convincingly and shown its great potential and its equitable, mutually advantageous nature. The treaty's value and vitality have been emphasized by Finnish President U.K. Kekkonen. It is no accident that by the sides' mutual agreement the term of the treaty has twice been extended. Of course, circles which do not like the successful development of the good-neighborliness policy still make themselves felt in Finland. They would like to distort the meaning of the 1948 treaty or give a one-sided interpretation of its most important provisions. However, such attempts meet with resolute condemnation from the overwhelming majority of Finns. Friendship and trust are the historical gain of our peoples, and they treasure this gain.

The Soviet-Finnish treaty has stood the reliable test of time. Both sides proceed from the premise that the line defined by this important document has been, is and will continue to be the main avenue for the further development of relations between the USSR and Finland. "With this treaty," L.I. Brezhnev noted, "our country's peoples are at ease with regard to the future of Soviet-Finnish relations. This future is clear and reliably safeguarded."

LATVIAN LIVING IN SWEDEN STRIPPED OF SOVIET CITIZENSHIP

LD111836 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Riga, April 11, TASS--Gunar Rode, former resident of Latvia, has been stripped of Soviet citizenship. A decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR says that he has been systematically engaged in the activities imcompatible with the citizenship of the USSR and has been causing damage to the prestige of the country, and that, in compliance with Article 18 of the law on the citizenship of the USSR, he has forfeited the honour of being citizen of the Soviet Union. This decision toward 46-year-old Gunar Rode, a Latvian by nationality, now residing in Sweden, has been prompted by his malicious slander against the socialist system and an anti-Soviet propaganda continued by him.

A TASS correspondent was told at the Supreme Court of Latvia that already back in 1962 Rode was condemned for the formation of an illegal anti-Soviet group.

Definite circles in the West are picturing Rode as a "martyr" and a human rights "advocate". New York went as far as setting up a "Committee in Defence of Gunar Rode".

In 1978 Rode emigrated to Sweden without concealing his hostile attitude to socialism, having left his relatives behind. The anti-Soviet slander by this renegade is obviously to the liking of the opponents of detente. His statements have been repeated by bourgeois propaganda and lavishly paid for out of a special fund.

An outcry around the traitor has proved once again what is concealed behind the high-flown words of those who are trying to revive the times of the cold war by distorting the spirit of the Helsinki accords.

KHOMEYNI, BANI-SADR THANK BREZHNEV FOR GREETINGS

LD141836 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 14, TASS--The leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni and the President of Iran Abolhasan Bani-Sadr have sent telegrams to Leonid Brezhnev expressing gratitude for congratulations on the occasion of the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

QOTBZADEH QUOTED ON MISSION'S VISIT TO HOSTAGES

LD141306 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 14, TASS--Iran's Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh has announced that the Islamic Revolutionary Council had consented "in principle" to allow a mission representing a "competent international organisation," such, for instance, as the International Red Cross, to meet with the American hostages. The minister added that the date of the mission's visit would be agreed upon later.

RED CROSS DELEGATION VISITS U.S. HOSTAGES

LD142017 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 14, TASS--Members of an international Red-Cross delegation have met today with the American hostages at the U.S. Embassy occupied in Tehran. They were accompanied on their visit to the embassy by the health minister of Iran and the president of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society.

COMMENTARY SCORES TRANSKEI'S OFFER OF REFUGE TO SHAH

LD142210 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] According to the South African newspaper, the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES, the pseudo-independent Transkei Bantustan founded by the South African racists has offered refuge to the former shah of Iran. Transkei's offer must have somewhat warmed the heart of the former Iranian monarch in a world that treats him so coldly. There are very few regimes in the world today, even the most reactionary ones, that are prepared to show hospitality to a tyrant whose conscience is troubled by the death of thousands of innocent people.

Neither his sponsors in Washington nor the billions of dollars he plundered in Iran can now help him. At the moment, the former shah has found shelter in Egypt under President as-Sadat's care. However, it is difficult to say how realiable this shelter is because the Egyptian leader's policy gives rise to increasing indignation both at home and abroad. So there is a need for another way out and Transkei's proposal might become very handy indeed--the more so as the puppet authorities there are prepared to provide the deposed shah with adequate living conditions. He and his family are offered not only Transkei citizenship but also luxuriant mansions, one of them on the sea coast, and personal bodyguards consisting of policemen and troopers. So there is everything dear to the heart of the former Iranian ruler including familiar surroundings, that is, extreme poverty of the indigeneous inhabitants of Transkei which will remind him of the conditions he kept his Iranians subject in. It is obvious that the leaders of the bantustan have done all they could to make the toppled shah feel at home in Transkei.

What remains is to clarify what has prompted the Transkei authorities' affection for the former shah. Evidently this puppet state, created on Pretoria's orders, is expressing the will of its South African masters. As for them, they used to maintain very close contacts with the shah while he ruled Iran. Suffice it to say that the shah's regime supplied them with as much oil as they wanted. Such favors are never forgotten and the South African authorities are ready to help the shah in the days so difficult to him, so the puppet state welcomes the deposed monarch.

USSR 'CONFIDENT' TIES WITH IRAQ WILL 'CONTINUE TO STRENGTHEN'

LD151259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Marking an Anniversary"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers have exchanged congratulatory telegrams with the Iraqi Republic leadership on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and the Iraqi Republic.

We see the Soviet-Iraqi treaty concluded in 1972, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers telegram says, as a lasting and long-term basis for the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. This treaty, which is in keeping with the fundamental interests of our peoples, makes an important contribution to the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction, the struggle for stronger independence and just and lasting peace in the Near East.

We express confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation linking the Soviet and Iraqi peoples will continue to strengthen.

This event, which illumines the path of friendship and cooperation between our countries, the telegram from the Iraqi Republic leadership says, reflects a course based on mutual respect and common interests which we have pursued in the past and which is in keeping with the will of our people and creates a lasting foundation for friendly and equitable relations between states.

Seeing our principles as a sure means of strengthening relations with your friendly country, we assure you that the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and all forces of aggression will continue to be one of the most notable features of our independent line in the sphere of international politics.

The telegram sincerely wishes the friendly Soviet Union further progress.

LIBYAN-AFGHAN COMMUNIQUE CITED CONDEMNING IMPERIALISM

LD120210 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Tripoli, April 11, TASS--Libya and Afghanistan denounce the attempts of imperialist states to make use of the developments in Afghanistan for consolidating their influence and domination in Islamic and Arab countries. This is said in a joint Libyan-Afghan communique published today after the end of the visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah by Shah Mohammed Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The sides, the communique notes, brought under sharp criticism the actions of the United States and reactionary Arab regimes aimed at strengthening imperialist domination in the Islamic world.

Stressing that the liberation of Israeli-occupied Arab territories and the exercise of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine remain the main problem of the Middle East, the sides state that capitulatory Camp David accords and the continuing "normalization" of relations between the Egyptian leadership and Israel are holding back the attainment of these aims.

Libya and Afghanistan, the communique says, side with the people of Palestine and support their just struggle for their rights, including the right to create an independent state of their own.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan spoke highly about the part played by Libya and the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation in rebuffing the designs of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, and all capitulatory solutions imposed on the Arab nation.

MOSCOW ARABIC VIEWS HISTORY OF SOVIET-MIDEAST RELATIONS

LD132139 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Unattributed talk: "The Lies and Truth About the So-Called Soviet Danger to the Middle East Countries"]

[Text] After breaking off diplomatic relations and announcing that trade with Iran will be boycotted, the United States has embarked on a serious escalation of tension in the Middle East. The so-called defenders and guardians of Islam in Washington, by taking such actions, have revealed their real hostile ambitions not only toward Iran but also toward other states in the area. U.S. ruling circles, on the pretext of national security, sent to the gulf about 6 months ago a naval fleet, an act which is unprecedented in peacetime. U.S. envoys toured various countries of the area in search of military bases. All these military preparations and the vociferous statements by U.S. leaders were designed to intimidate the Middle East states which reject the U.S. diktat and reject violation of their national interests by U.S. monopolies and, if need be, the use of force against them. The Carter administration, through propaganda justifying its hostile plans against the nations of the Middle East, has resorted to the out-dated myth of the Soviet threat. Here U.S. propaganda tries to build its claims on a basis which it considers as scientific, that is, pointing out what is called the ages-old Russian encroachments on the Middle East.

Hundreds of U.S. newspapers and magazines have spread tales to arouse fear of the Russian Bear which, they claim, has been trying for tens or hundreds of years to reach warm waters and the oil resources in the Middle East. In spreading this absurd tale U.S. politicians have shown their lack of knowledge of Russian history and Soviet foreign policy. The claims about the constant endeavor of tsarist Russia to reach warm waters are nothing but a myth which is completely at variance with facts and historical documents.

There is no doubt that tsarist Russia used to pursue a colonialist policy in the East. But the American scientist Riasanovsky was quite right when he said that the authors who adhere to this line of thinking and who as usual speak from boundless ignorance confuse tsarist Russia with the Soviet Union and have condemned them indiscriminately. The Great October Socialist Revolution toppled the monarchy in Russia. The Soviet state, from its inception, abandoned the treaties and the harsh agreements which the overthrown regime had signed with the states of the area. Soviet Russia, which was swept by bloody waves of civil war, famine and destruction, in which the U.S. imperialists also had a part, supported the liberation struggle of the peoples of the Near and Middle East.

On 3 December 1917 an appeal was made to all the working Muslims in Russia and the East, an appeal in which the Soviet state abrogated the secret treaty which the overthrown tsar concluded in order to seize the city of Istanbul and also the treaty of partitioning Iran. This document, said in part: Enslavement will not come to you from Russia and its revolutionary government but from the ferocious European imperialism which has turned your homeland into a colony which they loot and plunder.

It is worth mentioning that the leaders of the Arab national liberation movement considered this appeal as a message from Lenin to the Arabs. The peasants committees which were formed in Egypt during the uprisings of 1919 and 1920 were given the Russian name "the soviets." At the end of 1917, in the capital of soviet Russia, Petersburg, the secret British-French agreement of Sykes-Picot on partitioning the Arab territory which was under the control of the Turkish empire was published. When it was published the agreement aroused a wave or resentment in the Arab world. Its publication helped to intensify the struggle of those nations against colonialism. In 1921 treaties with Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan were signed which, to this day, are a brilliant example of agreements of friendship and equality of rights among states.

The events of the following years confirmed that the Soviet Union has always been and still is a loyal friend of the nations of the Middle East which helps them in the most crucial stages of their history. Geographically, the Middle East lies close to the Soviet Union; it is natural that the Soviet citizens do not adopt an indifferent attitude toward the currents which have been raging in this area. However, at the 25th CPSU Congress, Leonid Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union is not seeking benefits for itself nor is it seeking concessions or military bases. The Soviet Union is inspired by a sincere will to cooperate with all the countries of the Middle East, irrespective of their regimes, for a just and lasting peace in this area and for insuring the independent and free development of all the states and peoples of the Middle East.

MOSCOW ARABIC NOTES S. YEMEN'S DENIAL OF FOREIGN BASES

LD141944 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 14 Apr 80

[From the "Window on the Arab World" Program]

[Text] PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad once again exposed the lies of Western newspapers about the existence of Soviet military bases in his country. He said there are no foreign military bases in the PDRY, and the Soviet Union has not requested us to offer it such bases. It is known that U.S. newspapers have been making great efforts to spread lies of this kind. The aim behind this needs no explanation. It is, namely, to distract attention away from the actions of the U.S. administration in the Middle East and the gulf area.

The bases set up by the United States in Oman are not imaginary but real bases. And today, the U.S. military are using Somali territory to prepare their adventures in this area. They are also seeking bases in Kenya and some other countries. There have been several admissions in this connection, notably by senior officials including U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown. Brown said that the United States works to insure that it has a permanent military presence in this area. On what basis? The vast majority of Near and Middle East countries resolutely resist these U.S. actions and intentions. Is not this a policy of diktat in international relations? But this is how it is in actual fact. This truth can never be concealed with false statements about the so-called presence of Soviet bases in the PDRY.

PERESADA TALKS TO S. YEMEN LEADERS ON COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC AIMS

LD141543 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 April 1980 publishes on page 4, under the headline "In South Arabia," a 900-word correspondent V. Peresada Aden, April report on the economic development of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY). Having noted that the country's current 5-year plan envisages a 50-percent rise in living standards, V. Peresada continues:

"'Only recently such a target would have been unrealistic,' PDRY Planning Minister Faraj ibn Ghanim says. 'When we won independence we inherited an extremely backward, one-sided economy. The creation of industry was no part of the colonialists' plans, and they were satisfied with a so-called service economy which met the needs of the foreign companies, the British naval base in Aden and the ships entering the capital port. The land was owned by the sultans and shaykhs and the peasants went hungry. The renunciation of the capitalist path of development, the formation of the state sector, the implementation of agrarian reform, and fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union--that is what has enabled us to embark on boosting the economy.'

"Recently the leadership of Democratic Yemen has been setting the aim of accelerating industrial development and extending it to all parts of the country. Here, as PDRY Industry Minister 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir noted in a talk with me, emphasis is being placed on maximum utilization of the resources which our republic has at its disposal and on the quest for new sources of raw material. With the aid of Soviet specialists, a large amount of geological prospecting work is underway. Many projects have been based on the results of this work. A cement plant, a quarry for extracting construction stone and a number of other enterprises are to be set up. By the end of the 5-year plan it is planned to double the volume of industrial production."

Peresada goes on to describe agricultural development in the PDRY and notes that economic progress is no longer focused on the capital. The report concludes:

"'Today the entire country is marching confidently along the path of progress,' your correspondent was told by PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. 'Having resolved the question of power in the working people's interests, developing the economy on the basis of new principles, seeking to meet the people's material and spiritual requirements, we can see our clear goal--to build a future socialist society.'"

IZVESTIYA VIEWS BENEFITS OF USSR ECONOMIC TIES WITH SYRIA

LD141013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Ye. Korshunov "Syrian Reportage": "On the Banks of the Euphrates"]

[Excerpts] Damascus--Damascus is quiet. Damascus is at work. The streets fill rapidly with a noisy throng and empty just as rapidly. Only in the many coffee houses do people sit until late in the evening, engaged in heated disputes about all kinds of problems which concern the country today. This is no accident. The situation in the Near East remains extremely tense, and the Syrian Arab Republic is right at the heart of the Near Eastern "hot spot," where for many years now an explosive situation has persisted as a result of Tel Aviv's aggressive line.

The Israeli military has not stopped its bombings of settlements in neighboring Lebanon and is systematically carrying out well-planned shelling of Palestinian refugee camps. The aims of these provocative actions are obvious. Tel Aviv has set itself the task of "intimidating" the Lebanese and the Palestinians in order to persuade them to adopt the path of conciliation with the aggressor and refuse to support the Palestinian people's just cause.

The Syrian people, like all Arabs who are striving for a just peace in the Near East, resolutely condemn Cairo's separate course. It is stressed here that the "peace treaty" signed at Camp David has nothing in common with a true settlement of the Near East conflict and is fraught with dangerous consequences.

People in Damascus are aware that the strengthening of the domestic front is an important guarantee of the republic's implementation of a consistent and principled policy in the Arab arena. That is why questions of consolidating Syria's patriotic forces and problems of strengthening national unity are at the center of the attention of the progressive front of national union, which unites in its ranks the ruling Ba'th Party, the Syrian Communist Party and other organizations. A program has been outlined for the implementation of economic, political and social reforms in the country. A special committee created by decree of President al-Asad is to elaborate the necessary measures with a view to strengthening the Progressive Front of National Union and stepping up its activity in all spheres of the republic's political and economic life.

The Syrian people are receiving the changes taking place with great enthusiasm. Syrians sincerely want peace, and this is indicated not only by remarks I heard from all kinds of people in Damascus, but also by the huge scale of building now taking place in this ancient country. The republic is really creating; constructing new plants, hospitals, schools. Syrians are proud of their achievements, and particularly of such an important project as the construction of the Euphrates hydroelectric power complex. As L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Surpeme Soviet Presidium, has stressed, it has become an excellent symbol of cooperation between the Soviet and Syrian peoples.

The Euphrates hydroelectric power complex is the leading force in Syria's power industry, its base.

The Euphrates hydroelectric power complex also plays an important part in resolving the country's irrigation tasks, opening up new land and creating major state agricultural projects.

The newly constructed project on the Euphrates has acquired a "younger brother." On the banks of the River Al-Kabir, northeast of the Syrian city of Latakiyah, work has been launched on a wide scale on the construction of a major new hydroengineering complex. This will be the second biggest hydroelectric complex, after the Euphrates complex and is intended to play a major role in the development of the Syrian economy. Like its elder brother on the Euphrates, it is being created with economic and technical assistance from the Soviet Union.

Soviet-Syrian cooperation in the sphere of developing and modernizing Syria's railroad system began in 1958, and considerable successes have been achieved since then. As early as 1969 the 'Akkari-Tartus railroad came into operation, and in 1977 the 758 km line from Al-Qamishli to Latakiyah was commissioned, having been constructed in extremely complex conditions. [paragraph continues]

Freight stations and marshalling yards, depots and office and technical buildings have been and are being constructed. Dozens of diesel locomotives and hundreds of open freightcars, flatcars and tank cars have arrived from the USSR for the Syrian railroad. Considerable work is underway on providing electricity supplies for main lines and setting up signals and communications.

It is no accident that when you look at the red lines and dots on the diagram of Syria's railroads drawn by our specialists you think of blood vessels giving life and insuring the development of the whole organism of the Syrian economy. Today it is impossible to speak of the development of the most important sectors of the Syrian economy without speaking of Soviet specialists, the Soviet Union's assistance and mutually advantageous Soviet-Syrian cooperation.

The port of Latakiyah is Syria's sea gate and that gate has already become too narrow for the country's developing economy. It is crowded at the wharves, crowded on the roads, where you can always see ships under the red flag of the land of the soviets, and where freight is constantly arriving from the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Even in the most remote corners of Syria today it is hard to find anyone who is not convinced of the Soviet Union's sincere desire to help the Syrian people to defend their political and economic independence.

The USSR and Syria, jointly with other progressive Arab countries, march hand in hand in the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction and for peace, freedom and the peoples' independence. People in the Soviet Union value highly the Syrian leadership's line of all-round development and consolidation of friendship and cooperation between our countries.

STEADFASTNESS FRONT CONFERENCE OPENS IN LIBYA

LD110936 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Tripoli, April 11, TASS--A conference of foreign ministers of the member countries of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation opened here yesterday. Taking part in the conference are foreign ministers of Algeria, Syria, Democratic Yemen, Libya and official representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar.

The participants in the conference will discuss questions of the present-day situation in the Middle East in connection with As-Sadat's capitulatory policy and the continued provocations of Israel and also the ways and means of consolidating the ranks of progressive Arab forces to oppose the imperialist plans aimed at undermining Arab unity.

Speaking at the opening of the conference, 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the foreign secretary of the General People's Committee of Libya, sharply criticized the intrigues of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the Middle East. He stressed that a new meeting of members of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation is an answer of the progressive forces of the Arab nation to the traitorous policy of the president of Egypt, to all designs of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East. The Arab nation, At-Turayki said, rejects disgraceful agreements concluded between Egypt and Israel and sides with the Palestinian Arab people in its struggle for its lawful national rights, including the right to create its own independent state.

Al-Qadhdhafi Dinner Speech

ID141244 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Tripoli, April 14, TASS--Leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has given a dinner in honour of the heads of states-members of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, now on a visit here. Speaking at the dinner, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, strongly criticised the Camp David deal. He said that only defeatists of As-Sadat type and shortsighted politicians like Carter that can believe in success of the so-called "peace agreements" between Egypt and Israel. [as received] After Camp David prospects of establishing peace in the Middle East became even more dim, said the Libyan leader. A new serious threat hangs over the Arab nation.

The front's main aim, said M. al-Qadhdhafi, is to secure the full release of all occupied Arab lands. With this aim, we have met here to draw up a plan of pooling together all military, economic and political efforts of the countries, members of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. We must be united in the struggle against the enemies of the Arab nation.

The Libyan leader denounced the Arab regimes which maintain links with the United States and pointed out that they thereby give support to Israel and Egypt.

A mammoth demonstration of solidarity and support for the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation has been held in Tripoli. The participants in the demonstration declared their determination to fight till the end for the release of all Israeli occupied Arab lands, against the capitulatory versions of solution of the Middle East problem.

ALGERIA TO CUT OIL OUTPUT TO 1 MILLION BARRELS A DAY

LD121716 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Algiers, April 12, TASS--Algeria has decided to cut oil output from 1.2 million barrels of oil a day to one million barrels. This decision, said B. Nabi, Algerian minister of energy and petrochemicals, is connected with the necessity of a more economical use of oil.

LIBERIAN COUP CAUSED BY REPRESSION, ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION

LD142054 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1630 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] It is seen from reports coming from Liberia that the military, who carried out the state coup in the country last Sunday, fully control the situation. It was announced in the capital, Monrovia, of the formation of a new cabinet of ministers. It consists, apart from the military, also of civilians, and among them are members of the leadership of the Progressive People's Party, including the chairman of this party, Gabriel Matthews. All political observers are unanimous in the opinion that the crisis in Liberia was ripe for long. It was caused by the split of the ruling circles, comprising 3-4 percent of the population, but who pocket three-fifths of the national income from the people, the living standards of whom reduced with each passing day. The displeasures of the people manifested in the activization of the manifestations of the opposition. It resulted in a number of strikes, suppressed with the help of outright terror. Social changes, which the Liberian authorities are trying to refer to subversive forces, wrote on the eve of the state coup the Senegalese weekly AFRIQUE NOUVELLE, are in practice expression of the growing displeasure of the people, demanding radical changes in these [word indistinct] policies and the resignation of the present government, unable to govern the country.

The ruling circles tried to ignore the fact that its policy leads to the impoverishment of the country and the people and that the social system of the country does not tally with the times. More than that it searched for an outcome from the crisis in strengthening the repressive apparatus and stepped up the policy of reprisals over the unlike thinkers. It should be added here that the government did not undertake anything to put an end to the unbridled plundering of the natural riches of Liberia by American monopolies, bossing in the country with its blessing. Although Liberia was the only country which avoided the direct colonization, it was known all the time as the country of Firestone, an American company to which huge rubber plantations belonged, and up till recently the government of President Tolbert continued to obediently follow the American policy in Africa, trying to preserve special privileges for the representatives of Western business world, who strive to get huge profits on the economic difficulties experienced by the African countries. Therefore the bankruptcy of the Tolbert government is the bankruptcy of so-called moderate course so actively supported by Western propaganda.

RASHIDOV HEADS DELEGATION TO ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE CEREMONY

LD142018 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 14, TASS--A Soviet state delegation led by Sharaf Rashidov, member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Salisbury today to attend celebrations on the occasion of the proclamation of Zimbabwe's independence.

KULIK VIEWS PROBLEMS FACING NEW REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

LD141800 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Sergey Kulik commentary "Zimbabwe: On the Threshold of Independence"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 14, TASS--A new independent state, the 50th one in Africa--the Republic of Zimbabwe--will be proclaimed independent on the ruins of what was the last British colony in Africa, Rhodesia, on the night of April 17-18.

It would be no exaggeration to say that after the downfall of the Portuguese colonial empire and the establishment of progressive regimes in Angola and Mozambique there has been no event in Africa in recent years as important for its destinies as the victory of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front [ZPE]. Racism in the African Continent has lost one of its two main bulwarks. If formerly the Pretoria rulers could console themselves by the fact that the frontline between them and an independent Africa ran across Rhodesian territory, and not that of South Africa, and drew the frontier between "white" and "black" Africa by the Zambezi River, now the South African River Limpopo is the watershed separating the racialist empire from the rest of the African states. Although the regime of apartheid has powerful benefactors in the West, it has been left in Africa face to face with the forces strongly opposed to this regime and demanding its elimination.

A reply to the question "who beats who?" is predetermined by the very logic of historial development. The white minority dictatorship in South Africa is doomed. But the agony of racism in Africa may be a prolonged one and cause much bloodshed. This is evidenced by Pretoria's increased aggressiveness against "the frontline states" and its attempts to block a settlement in Namibia as well as the racists' increased threats against Zimbabwe. Influential circles in South Africa seem to have no desire to respond to the call of Zimbabwe's Prime Minister R. Mugabe for coexistence with South Africa on the basis of mutual recognition of existing differences. They say that a "countercoup" in Rhodesia is only a matter of time and encourage the pupils of South African schools to sing a song: "We hate Mugabe and his guerrillas."

In these complicated conditions, the future of Zimbabwe and the entire south African subcontinent will depend on how soon and effectively the government of Zimbabwe Patriotic Front will be able to establish control over the country's administrative and military institutions, and deal with the aftermaths of the colonial-racist period in the national economy. This legacy of colonial rule is likely to create many problems for the young state.

Thus it is necessary in the conditions of peace to place in jobs tens of thousands of guerrillas who were fighting for independence and approximately 250,000 refugees who are to return home from neighboring countries within the next few months. There are 990,000 unemployed in Rhodesia.

With the proclamation of Zimbabwe's independence economic sanctions have been lifted. But many fear that the Rhodesian industry, which took shape in the conditions of a trade boycott, may not be able to meet competition from imported goods and may slow down its growth rates.

Among the problems on the order of the day is an agrarian problem and settlement of 2.6 million African peasants who now have as much land as 6,400 whites. The Zimbabwe leaders say and with good reason that the recarving of European latifundia should be done in such a way as not to frighten away the farmers who produce the lion's share of Zimbabwe's export goods, and not to cause an exodus of specialists and capital from the country. Any mistake in dealing with these enormously complicated problems will only play into the hands of racism.

The experience of other independent African countries shows that all these difficulties can be overcome.

The people of Zimbabwe have already secured their hard-won right to independence. Wide prospects of independent development are opening up before the people of Zimbabwe. All those who were together with the Zimbabwe people during the hard years of struggle against racism and neocolonialism are always ready to come to their assistance.

PRAVDA REPORTS MOZAMBIQUE GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

LD111353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 80 p 5

[TASS report: "FRELIMO Leadership Decision"]

[Text] Maputo, 4 April--The Mozambique Liberation Front [FRELIMO] Central Committee's Standing Political Commission has announced a series of reshuffles in the Mozambique Government and the creation of new ministries.

A communique issued here today stresses that these measures were taken in order to increase the party's leading role in the state and to intensify the struggle against backwardness and for the building of a socialist society in Mozambique.

In line with the decision, members of the FRELIMO Central Committee Standing Political Commission--Minister of Planning Marcelino dos Santos and Minister of Information Jorge Rebelo--have been relieved of their ministerial duties in connection with the fact that henceforth they will act as FRELIMO Central Committee secretaries for economic policy and ideology respectively.

The new minister of planning is Mario da Graca Machungo and the new minister of information is Jose Luis Cabaco. The newly-created Ministry of Security is headed by Jacinto Soares Veloso.

The appointment of the first secretaries of FRELIMO provincial committees was also announced.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREET ETHIOPIAN LEADER

LD101353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 80 p 1

[Greetings message from L. Brezhnev and A. Kosygin to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Council of Ministers of Ethiopia, on the occasion of Victory Day]

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, the Soviet people and on our own behalf, we are sending to you, Comrade Chairman, to the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, and to the entire Ethiopian people, our cordial congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of your glorious holiday, Victory Day.

Just as during the years of the joint struggle against fascism, the Soviet people stand in solidarity with the freedom-loving Ethiopian people marching today along the road of revolutionary renewal of their homeland.

We express confidence that the relations of close friendship and all-round beneficial cooperation between our countries will continue to develop and grow stronger for the good of the peoples of the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia, in the name of peace and progress throughout the world.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

SHEVARDNADZE LEADS SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION TO BRAZIL

LD132208 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1852 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Brasilia, 13 April, TASS--A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Eduard Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, has arrived here at the invitation of the National Congress Chamber of Deputies of Brazil.

The leader of the Soviet delegation conveyed sincere wishes for happiness and prosperity to the friendly people of Brazil on behalf of the multinational Soviet Union and the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Soviet Union, he noted, has profound sympathy and respect for the Brazilian people, which is making great efforts for the acceleration of economic, social and cultural progress of its homeland. The Soviet Union, actively and consistently realizing its peace-loving foreign policy course in the international arena, builds its relations with Brazil, as with other countries of the world, on the principles of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs, and urges the development of international cooperation on an equal footing. In spite of the great geographical distance, our countries are linked by an aspiration toward peace and fruitful cooperation. We note with satisfaction that all-round Soviet-Brazilian relations are acquiring an increasingly stable and steady character. Trade and economic links are developing successfully and cultural exchange has come alive. The cooperation of our countries on the international arena is strengthening. It is also pleasant to note that in a number of important questions of the present time the positions of the USSR and Brazil are close or identical. In these first minutes of our stay in Brazil, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed, I and my colleagues from the USSR Supreme Soviet would like to express the hope that our visit to Brazil will serve the cause of further strengthening Soviet-Brazilian links for the good of our peoples and the strengthening of international cooperation.

Visit to Congress

LD151117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, is continuing its official visit to Brazil. The Soviet delegation visited the Brazilian National Congress where it was warmly welcomed on behalf of Brazilian parliamentarians by the chairman of the Chamber of Deputies.

In his reply speech, the head of the Soviet delegation conveyed words of warm greetings and best wishes from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Comrade Shevardnadze also noted that the positions of the USSR and Brazil coincide or are close to each other on a number of important present-day questions.

The visitors from the Soviet Union then visited the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the National Congress and called on the president of the Senate. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO MARTINIQUE CP--Moscow, 11 April, (TASS)--Kirill Simonov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and head of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, left today for Fort-de-France at the invitation of the Communist Party of Martinique Central Committee, to take part in the work of the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Martinique. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1435 GMT 11 Apr 80 LD]

PRAVDA 13 APRIL CARRIES CPSU MAY DAY SLOGANS

ID141319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 80 p 1 ID

[Text of "CPSU Central Committee Slogans for 1 May 1980"]

[Text] 1. Long live 1 May--the day of working people's international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism!

2. Proletarians of all countries, unite!

3. Long live Marxism-Leninism--the everlasting revolutionary international teaching!

4. Long live the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union--the leading and directing force of Soviet society!

Long live the great unbreakable unity of the party and the people!

5. May the name and cause of Vladimir Ilich Lenin live throughout the ages!

6. Citizens of the Soviet Union! Learn to live, work and struggle in Leninist fashion, in communist fashion!

7. Glory to the great Soviet people--the builder of communism and consistent fighter for peace throughout the world!

8. Long live the heroic working class of the land of the soviets!

9. Long live the glorious kolkhoz peasantry!

10. Long live the Soviet people's intelligentsia!

11. Long live the unbreakable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia!

12. Long live the fraternal friendship and unshakable unity of all the nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union!

13. Long live the USSR Constitution--the fundamental law of the world's first socialist state of the whole people! Long live socialist democracy!

14. Long live the soviets of people's deputies!

May the participation of the working people in the management of affairs of state and society broaden!

15. Working people of the Soviet Union! Struggle for the fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress!

Realize more fully the potential of developed socialism!

16. Communists! Be in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle to enhance efficiency and work quality!

17. Long live the Soviet trade unions--school of communism and influential force of our society!

18. Young men and women! Persistently assimilate knowledge, culture and professional skill! Be active fighters for communism!

Long live the Lenin Komsomol--reliable assistant and combat reserve of the Communist Party!

19. Long live Soviet women--active builders of communism! Glory to the mother!

Peace and happiness to children throughout the world!

20. Soviet servicemen! Improve combat and political training, vigilantly and reliably guard the Soviet people's peaceful labor and socialism's great achievements!

Long live the valiant Armed Forces of the USSR!

21. May the unparalleled feat of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War live throughout the ages!

Eternal glory to the heroes who fell in the struggle for the honor, freedom and independence of our motherland!

22. Working people of the Soviet Union! Raise labor productivity, efficiency and quality at every work place!

Make every effort for the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan!

23. Glory to the Red Banner collectives and shock workers of the 5-year plan marching in the vanguard of communist building!

24. Working people in industry! Strengthen our motherland's industrial might!

Start up production capacities more quickly and utilize them efficiently!

Introduce new equipment, progressive technology and advanced experience!

25. Working people of the Soviet Union! Accelerate the development of production forces in Siberia and the Far East!

Increase the pace of construction of the Baykal-Amur main railroad!

26. Working people in heavy industry! Increase the technical level of production!

Meet more fully the requirements of the national economy for fuel, energy, metal and raw materials!

27. Soviet machine builders! Create highly productive, economical and reliable machines, instruments and means of mechanization and automation!

Help to accelerate scientific and technical progress in every possible way!

28. Working people in the chemical industry! Introduce highly efficient technology and meet more fully the requirements of the national economy for chemical products and materials!

29. Working people in industry! Increase the production, extend the range and improve the quality of consumer goods!

30. Construction and installation workers! Commission production capacities and projects on schedule and enhance the effectiveness of capital investments!

Build well, economically and on a modern technical foundation!

31. Working people in transportation and communications! Improve services to the national economy and satisfy more fully the requirements of Soviet people!

32. Working people of the Soviet Union! Struggle for the comprehensive and dynamic development of agriculture! Accelerate the tempo of its industrialization and chemicalization and of land reclamation and develop production specialization and concentration!

Implement more actively the comprehensive program for the transformation of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone!

33. Working people in agriculture! Raise production efficiency!

Make better use of land, equipment and fertilizers!

34. Kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers! Increase the production and sale to the state of grain, cotton, sugar beets, potatoes and vegetables!

Let us perform spring field work in an exemplary manner!

Let us gladden the motherland with a high harvest!

35. Working people in agriculture! Strengthen the feed base of livestock raising!

Increase the production and sale to the state of meat, milk, eggs, wool and other products!

36. Working people in agriculture and of procurement, transportation, processing and trade enterprises! Do not permit losses of agricultural produce!

Everything that has been produced must be used for the good of the people!

37. Working people in trade, public catering and the consumer and housing and municipal services! Raise the quality of work and the standard of services for Soviet people!

38. Working people of the Soviet Union! Strengthen discipline and make the most of every work minute!

Make economical and efficient use of metal, raw materials and fuel and energy resources!

39. Citizens of the Soviet Union! Cherish and augment socialist property!

Make rational and thrifty use of the country's riches and protect the motherland's natural environment!

40. Specialists in the national economy! Inventors and rationalizers! Improve equipment, technology and production management!

Struggle for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress!

41. Soviet scientists! Raise the efficiency of research and strengthen science's link with production!

Glory to Soviet science!

42. Working people on the ideological front! Raise the scientific level and quality of educational, information and propaganda work!

Communist ideological conviction and an active life stance for every Soviet person!

43. Personalities of literature and art, working people in culture! Create works worthy of our great motherland! Bear aloft the banner of the party-mindedness and popular spirit of Soviet art!

44. Working people in public education! Enhance the quality of instruction! Educate the rising generation in the spirit of communism and of a conscientious attitude toward studies and labor!

45. Working people of VUZ's and technical colleges! Improve the ideological tempering and professional training of specialists, develop science and augment your contribution to communist building!

46. Revolution, war and labor veterans! Mentors of young people! Actively participate in rearing the young generation in the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people!

47. Pioneers and schoolchildren, students of vocational and technical schools! Love the Soviet motherland warmly! Master knowledge and labor skills persistently!

Prepare yourselves to become active fighters for the cause of Lenin, for communism!

48. Working people in public health! Enhance the quality and standard of medical services! Make better use of the achievements of science and practice!

49. Physical culture exponents and sportsmen! Augment the glory of Soviet sport and prepare yourselves persistently for the Moscow Olympiad-80!

Make physical culture part of the daily lives of Soviet people!

50. Fraternal greetings to the communist and workers parties!

May the unity and cohesion of the communists of the entire world strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

51. Long live proletarian internationalism--tested and mighty weapon of the international working class!

52. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries! May the world socialist system develop and strenghen!

Long live the unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties and peoples of the socialist community countries!

53. Fraternal greetings to the heroic Vietnamese people!

54. Fraternal greetings to the courageous Lao people!

55. Fraternal greetings to the Kampuchean people, who are building an independent, free, People's Kampuchea!

56. Fraternal greetings to the Afghan people, who are courageously defending the achievements of the April revolution!

57. Warm greetings to the Iranian people, who come out resolutely against imperialist interference!

58. Fraternal greetings to the working class of the capitalist countries--selfless fighter against monoploy exploitation and oppression, for the rights of the working people and for peace, democracy and social progress!

59. Fraternal greetings to the peoples who have attained liberation from the colonial yoke and who are waging a courageous struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for social progress!

60. Warm greetings to the peoples of Africa who are struggling against imperialism, for the continent's full liberation from colonialism and racism and for freedom, independence and social progress!

61. Warm greetings to the people of Zimbabwe, who have achieved independence!

62. Warm greetings to the peoples of Latin America who are struggling against reaction and fascism, for the democratic development of their countries!

63. Warm greetings to the heroic Nicaraguan people!

64. Fraternal greetings to the working class and all working people and democrats of Chile, who are waging a selfless struggle against fascist reaction!

65. Fraternal greetings to the courageous fighters for the peoples' freedom and for democracy and socialism who are languishing in jails and fascist torture chambers!

Freedom to the prisoners of imperialism and reaction!

66. May the invincible alliance of the three main revolutionary forces of the present day--world socialism, the international proletariat and the national liberation movement--strengthen!

67. Warm greetings to the Arab peoples who are waging struggle against Israeli aggression and the diktat of imperialism!

May Soviet-Arab friendship strengthen!

68. Peoples of European countries! Struggle against the deployment of new American nuclear-missile weapons in West Europe and for peace, security and cooperation!

69. Warm greetings to the great Indian people! May the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India develop and strengthen!

70. Peoples of the Asian countries! Struggle for the consolidation of peace, for cooperation and good-neighborly relations and for insuring security in Asia!

71. Peoples of the world! Step up the struggle against the threat of a new world war, for the reduction of arms and for the strengthening of detente!

Rebuff the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and hegemonism, militarism and revanchism!

72. Peoples of the world! Come out consistently for the banning of nuclear and all other types of mass-destruction weapons!

A resolute "no!" to a new round of the arms race!

73. Long live the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union!

74. Long live our great motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

75. Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, under the leadership of the Communist Party--forward to the victory of communism!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee.

Glazunov Commentary

LD141834 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party has issued May Day slogans addressed to the peoples of this and other countries. Traditionally the slogans outline the main objectives of Soviet home and foreign policy. Comment is by our observer Viktor Glazunov and this is what he writes: The essence of Soviet policy can be summed up as construction and peace. Our objective is communism and to attain it we need peace. The May Day slogans confirm the Soviet Union's invariable policy of peace. The publication coincided in time with the Soviet foreign minister's letter to the United Nations secretary general concerning the tasks of the second decade of disarmament. This country considers disarmament to be the key to a lasting peace. The seventies, which were proclaimed the first disarmament decade by the United Nations, saw some progress in this direction. A number of international agreements and treaties were signed to curb the arms race. But, unfortunately, the race was not stopped and, at the turn of the eighties, the United States has made moves to torpedo the relaxation of world tensions and to step up the arms race.

As in the past, imperialist groups in the United States allege a Soviet threat. This myth is being used as a coverup for the undeclared war against Afghanistan and for the policy of blackmailing Iran, for deploying new systems of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and for inflating military expenditure. The United States is also using this myth as a pretext to pursue its policy of domination and to declare now one and now another region of the world an area of its vital interests. Now this policy is as dangerous as it is provocative. No wonder that the United States' allies are becoming increasingly concerned and critical of American policy.

In this complex international situation the Soviet Union is showing restraint. In the eighties, too, it stands for promoting the relaxation of tension, not wrecking it, for reducing armaments, not increasing them. The Soviet foreign minister's letter to the U.N. secretary general lists many Soviet proposals. If put into practice they could turn the eighties into a decade of disarmament. The Soviet Union is prepared to reduce or ban on a reciprocal basis practically all types of weapons. The claims that it seeks military superiority are a fabrication.

Incidentally, the U.S. President himself said the other day that the United States had military superiority over the Soviet Union. As for the Soviet Union, it maintains there is parity between the two countries. But this is not the crux of the matter in this case. If the United States has military superiority over the Soviet Union, why is it stepping up the arms race? Unintentionally President Carter has exposed as groundless and false the propaganda campaign aimed at proving that the United States and other NATO countries allegedly have to counter-arm.

The Soviet Union's stand remains absolutely clear. This country says "no" to a new round of the arms race. It says a firm "yes" to the measures to reduce armaments and move towards disarmament. The chances of maintaining and strengthening world peace can uphold only if the level of armed forces and armaments is reduced on a mutual basis.

ZIMYANIN OPENS SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON LENIN

LD150743 Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 15, TASS--A scientific conference, devoted to the 110th anniversary of the birth of Lenin, was opened here today. Its topic is "Marxism-Leninism and the Contemporary Epoch". The conference is attended by scholars from 40 countries. It was opened by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

GEORGIAN PLENUM HEARS SHEVARDNADZE, REPLACES SECRETARY

LD141335 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Mar 80 pp 1, 2

[GRIZINFORM report: "Improving Work With Young Cadres to Meet the Party's Modern Demands: Seventh Plenum of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The creation of the republican center for training and retraining Komsomol and Pioneer cadres and an aktiv in the Komsomol village of Boris Dzneladze was the forerunner of major steps in organizing a single system of study for Komsomol and Pioneer workers and activists. And it is no accident that the Seventh Georgian Komsomol Central Committee Plenum was held here. It discussed the task of the republic's Komsomol committees in implementing the 17th Georgian CP Central Committee plenum decisions "On the Republic Party Organizations' Tasks in Further Improving Cadre Selection, Placement and Training in the Light of the Georgian SSR's Economic and Social Development Prospects."

A report was delivered by Zh. K. Shartava, first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee.

A speech was made at the plenum by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum relieved M.A. Aslanikashvili of his duties as secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee and member of the Bureau on his election as first secretary of the Zestafonskiy Georgian CP Raykom.

I.I. Khutsishvili, member of the Central Committee Bureau who previously worked as first secretary of the Tbilisi Komsomol Grokom, was elected by the plenum as secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee.

SHAPA REPLACES DOBYNDE AS MOLDAVIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

LD141033 [Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian on 2 April 1980 frontpages a republican Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing Petr Ivanovich Shapa deputy chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers. Page 3 carries a "Diary" report on the release of Comrade Igor Grigoryevich Dobynde from the same post "in connection with his transfer to other work."

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF RYA TAZA

Dallakyan Speech

LD141031 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 4 Apr 80 pp 1-2

[ARMENPRESS report: "Loyalty to the Great Cause of Party and People. Ceremonial Meeting Devoted to RYA TAZA's 50th Anniversary"]

[Excerpts] It has been 50 years since the publication of the first issue of the newspaper RYA TAZA (NEW PATH), organ of the Armenian CP Central Committee, Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet and republic Council of Ministers. RYA TAZA, which was born 50 years ago and is the only Kurdish-language newspaper in the Soviet Union, has traveled a glorious path. [paragraph continues]

True to the Leninist traditions of a party press, it carries out active work to propagandize Lenin's ideas among the republic's Kurdish population, to educate the new man and to mobilize the working people to struggle to fulfill the tasks of communist building.

RYA TAZA honorably bears the lofty title of collective agitator, propagandist and organizer and gives wide coverage in its pages to the creative labor of the republic's workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia and to their consistent efforts to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions. The newspaper devotes much space to educating working people in the spirit of the fraternal friendship among the peoples of our multinational motherland.

A ceremonial meeting devoted to RYA TAZA's 50th anniversary was held 3 April in Yerevan, in the House of Journalists. Press, television and radio workers, volunteer journalists and representatives of the capital's public gathered there. The presidium included Comrades F. Sarkisyan, G. Andreyev, V. Galumyan, K. Dallakyan, G. Martirosyan, L. Merseyan and M. Muradyan; O. Bagdasaryan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A. Mkrtchyan, chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department; the leader of mass news and propaganda organs; scientific and cultural figures in the republic; and guests.

The ceremonial meeting was opened with an introductory speech from K. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee. Today we are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the publication of the first issue of RYA TAZA, organ of the Armenian CP Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, he said, RYA TAZA means "new path."

After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution the Kurdish working people, along with the Armenian people, chose the new path within the fraternal family of all the USSR's peoples. In the past six decades, shoulder to shoulder with Armenians, Russians, Azerbaijanis and all Soviet Armenia's working people, they have carried out construction work in our resurgent land, made it more beautiful and elegant, and made a substantial contribution to the republic's socioeconomic development. The Kurdish people have also grown and strengthened during this period and their spiritual culture has undergone unprecedented development. A large detachment of Kurdish intelligentsia, party and Soviet personnel, scientists, and engineering and technical personnel has been formed. The social liberation and progress, renaissance of national culture, blossoming and development of the Kurdish people, like all the USSR peoples, are evidence of the life-asserting force of the Communist Party's Leninist nationalities policy and the great Lenin's all-conquering ideas.

RYA TAZA, organ of the Armenian CP Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, is the fruit of the party's concern and of its Leninist nationalities policy, an embodiment of the Kurdish people's socialist awakening, and their chronicler.

In the past 50 years RYA TAZA, working people's constant companion and good counselor, has honorably performed its role as collective agitator, propagandist and organizer. The editorial collective has made a considerable contribution to developing the republic's economy and culture and has carried out fruitful work to mold the new man and educate working people in the spirit of a conscious attitude to labor, socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism.

The greetings message from the Armenian CP Central Committee, Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet and republic Council of Ministers, published in the republican press today, makes a high assessment of all RYA TAZA's activity to implement the tasks set by the party and government.

The publication of a Kurdish-language newspaper is one of the most important events in our republic's sociopolitical life.

In conclusion Comrade K. Dallakyan cordially congratulated the editorial collective and all the active writers and volunteer journalists on their honorary awards and wished them new creative and labor successes.

The armenian CP Central Committee, he said, expresses the confidence that RYA TAZA will continue to adopt the standpoint of a militant assistant of Armenia's party organization and to take an active part in steadily implementing the tasks of communist building.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding RYA TAZA the Badge of Honor Order was read out.

To tumultuous applause from those present O. Bagdasaryan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, attached the order to the newspaper's editorial banner. He wholeheartedly congratulated RYA TAZA's collective, aktiv and all its readers on the glorious 50th anniversary and the high award and wished them further creative and labor successes.

A report on the path traveled by RYA TAZA was delivered by its editor, M. Mstoyan.

Baranzhiyeva Observations

ID140955 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 3 Apr 80 p 2

[S. Baranzhiyeva article: "RYA TAZA Means New Path"]

[Excerpts] March 1980 saw the 50th anniversary of the newspaper RYA TAZA, organ of the Armenian CP Central Committee and the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers. The newspaper is in the Kurdish language, circulates not only in Armenia, but also in Georgia and the central Asian republics, and is sent abroad, carrying the truth about Soviet Kurds' life and labor and showing the advantages of the socialist way of life and our achievements. In the last 25 years RYA TAZA's print run has quadrupled.

The newspaper's services have been properly appreciated by the party and government and it has been awarded the Badge of Honor Order on its jubilee.

I am holding an issue of the newspaper, and it seems symbolic to me that it should be devoted to Lenin, the man who showed the peoples the new path.

Do you know, readers, why it was only in 1930 that a Kurdish newspaper was published? After all, soviet power was established in Armenia in 1920. Under tsarism the Kurdish people were illiterate to a man, and did not even have a written language of their own.

And in those difficult and turbulent years when it was being decided whether the land of the soviets would survive or not the republic's government devised, among its first measures to eliminate illiteracy, a comprehensive program to eliminate illiteracy among the Kurds.

Throughout its 50-year history RYA TAZA has shown the great turnabout that has taken place in Kurds' social life, consciousness and thinking. Industrialization, collectivization, the Cultural Revolution--the new press organ made its contribution to solving those three tasks the party had set the people. According to Lenin's definition, a newspaper is not only a collective propagandist and collective agitator but also a collective organizer.

Mindful of the press' organizing function, RYA TAZA carries out much patronage work.

In 1978 the newspaper took under its wing the most backward kolkhoz in the area, set up a permanent office on the farm, systematically held production conferences on the spot, and observed the principle of publicity in summing up results--and the farm became one of the leaders. Last year the newspaper started monitoring another kolkhoz. It is not among the leaders yet, but achievements are already to be seen.

Patronage of ARAGATS, the rayon newspaper, and the creation of the first Kurdish people's theater (the repertoire is also its concern) are also initiatives by RYA TAZA.

All the notable Kurdish writers and poets have emerged from there: Arab Shamilov, Adzhiye Dzhidi, Amine Avdal, Dzhasme Dzhalil, Kachakhe Mrad. It is there that they took their first steps, there that they gathered strength, honed their skill and found themselves.

And now many editorial personnel are members of the writers' union. They engage fruitfully in translation work, enriching their native language with new terms and formations. When the need arose to translate the USSR Constitution into Kurdish, they all realized what a tremendous responsibility fell on everyone involved in that work and what accuracy was needed in translating the Soviet state's fundamental law.

Miro Asadovich Mstoyan recalls 1955, when he had just started work as editor. The party's May Day slogans for the people had to be translated. In order to cope with this in time, every friend who knew the language had to be called in to help. There were not enough competent printing workers and proofreaders.

The situation has now changed radically.

"Much organizational work lies ahead," [Mstoyan says]. "We have created a 2-year correspondence university for volunteer journalists. There is a correspondence university for culture in daily life--it is organized by the women's section, which operates on public principles (after all, it is no secret that many old customs and prejudices persist in Kurds' daily life). Kurds are hereditary stockraisers. We want to instill love for our friends the plants--we are holding a campaign to insure that trees are planted in front of every rural household."

There is much to be done.

SAKHAROV SPEAKS AGAINST EXPANSIONISM, BACKS OLYMPIC SANCTIONS

AU121605 Rome ANSA in English 1555 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 12 (ANSA)--Soviet dissident leader Andrey Sakharov has urged a compact front with the West against Soviet expansionism and voiced full support for those U.S. sanctions sparked by the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan, but he also urged that everything be done to find peaceful solutions to international controversies.

These remarks were contained in written answers the father of the Soviet "H-bomb" gave to ANSA interviewer through family members.

Throughout his responses, Sakharov stressed the importance, above all, of avoiding the danger of a world war. He repeatedly insisted on the need to settle international crises in a peaceful way and to return to the problems of disarmament as soon as the current spiral of tensions eased.

Sakharov said that the USSR has been dangerously increasing its military might for some time and was carrying out a gradual expansion of its presence and influence in key regions of the world. The intervention in Afghanistan must perhaps be seen as a new and more dangerous stage in this expansion, he added.

Whether Kremlin policy moves towards an unprecedented catastrophe or greater moderation and responsibility will depend on numerous factors, among them: internal social and economic problems, the future alignment of power centers, the actions and positions taken by other nations, particularly those of the West and of the Third World, Sakharov continued. He said that in this "exceptional situation" the United States, Europe and Japan must work out a common and firm stand.

He stressed the importance of all initiatives aimed at giving Afghanistan international guarantees of neutrality, and saw as a possible move in this direction the sending in of U.N. military forces and those of neutral Muslim nations. Such guarantees would put the lie to Soviet justification of its presence in Afghanistan, he said.

In one key passage of his replies, Sakharov had words of high praise for the Italian Communist Party's condemnation both of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and of his own exile in Gorkiy. He also voiced the hope that the Italian and other communist parties would make new efforts and moves to defend human rights throughout the world because this would have "a very important significance."

In other points, the dissident physicist backed President Carter's proposed boycott of the Moscow Olympics and called on all countries to give their backing too.

Sanctions of the kind promoted by Washington, he said, would have a "beneficial influence on internal processes within the Soviet Union and (would) encourage the wiser and more moderate part of the Soviet leadership."

On the other hand, he argued, the "weakness and insecurity" shown by some Western nations could only stimulate Moscow's "expansionist delirium and hypermilitarization" as well as a "tougher domestic policy and the suppression of the Soviet human rights movement." In the same breath, however, Sakharov warned that the firm policy adopted by the countries which have condemned the Afghan intervention should also be "cautious and flexible" so as to take account of the "demands of Soviet prestige."

According to the scientist, now that the Soviet dissenters have broken through the "barriers of silence, fear, and indifference," they are preparing the ground for "the democratic and pluralistic transformations needed in an enormous and corrupt country". In the interview, Sakharov said he had not posed himself the dilemma of whether or not to emigrate, above all because it does not depend on him. "For the moment," he said, "I am waiting for the West and international and Soviet public opinion to ask the Soviet authorities to withdraw the anonymous and illegal decision taken, or inspired, by the KGB for my deportation and isolation".

But, in principle the physicist said, he recognises that everyone, including himself, has the right to emigrate if forced to by circumstances.

BRIEFS

KIEV CONFERENCE ON PLANNING--Further improvements in plan guidance in the economy, the development of democratic principles in production management and increasing the creative initiative of labor collectives were on the agenda of a republic-level scientific-practical conference that was held in Kiev recently. Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Ukrainian Gosplan chairman, delivered a report, "A New Stage in the Improvement of Planning and Tasks of the Republic's Planning Organs." Participating in the conference proceedings were Milyukov, responsible worker of the Planning and Finance Organs Department in the CPSU Central Committee; and Nedashkovskiy, Planning and Finance Organs Department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 28 Mar 80 AU]

DOLGIKH, KISELEV ATTEND CONFERENCE ON PRICE FIXING

LD111451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 80 p 2

[TASS report: "All-Union Conference"]

[Text] An all-union price-formation conference opened on 7 April in Moscow in the House of Unions' Hall of Columns.

Taking part in its work are: V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; T.Ya. Kiselev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR and RSFSR ministers; responsible personnel of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, union republic Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers, central ministries and departments, and price-formation organs; leaders of industrial enterprises; and economists.

N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices, delivered a report on work progress and tasks in further improving plan price-formation in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Impact of the Economic Mechanism on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality." In the system of measures aimed at improving planning and intensifying the economic mechanism's impact on the improvement of production efficiency and work quality, a large place is allocated to the improvement of wholesale prices for industrial and agricultural output and rates for freight shipments, without altering state retail prices.

The solution of the tasks set in further raising social production efficiency and improving national economy management require further improvement of work in the price-formation sphere. It is essential to enhance the role of wholesale prices and rates in encouraging scientific and technical progress; the strictest saving of fuel and energy resources, ferrous and nonferrous metals, raw material and materials; and the improvement of output quality and expansion of the range of consumer goods in accordance with the population's requirements. It is important to resolve correctly problems relating to the prices for output from the agroindustrial complex in the light of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) resolution.

Those taking part in the conference are analyzing work on price-formation in the national economy and outlining ways of improving it for the successful implementation of the party's economic policy.

NEW BOOK ON 'MANAGEMENT BY END-RESULTS' REVIEWED

LD101127 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Mar 80 p 3

[Candidates of Economic Sciences M. Bakhrakh, R. Bespechnaya book review under the rubric "New Books": "Management by End Results"]

[Text] Moscow--The Ekonomika Publishing House has published Academician A. Aganbegyan's book "The Management of Socialist Enterprises: Questions of Theory and Practice" [Upravleniye Sotsialisticheskimi Predpriyatimyami: Voprosy Teorii i Praktiki]. This book can be said to be encyclopedic in terms of the range of problems examined. The book's intention, the foreword notes, is to attempt to combine modern scientific ideas on management with the rich practical experience of work at leading associations and enterprises.

In the book the author sets out a wide range of questions of organizing and improving the system of socialist production management. And this is done against the background of an analysis of topical problems of the country's economic development and of management science and practice. [paragraph continues]

It is also characteristics that management problems are examined throughout the hierarchy--from the national economy as a whole, through sectors and regions, down to enterprises. This is probably the first time that such an approach has been used in our literature.

Management activity is subordinate, the author notes, to the satisfaction of social requirements. This, properly speaking, is the ultimate aim of national economic performance. For instance, the Avtovaz Association's orientation on meeting the population's demands for cars makes it possible to realize about 1 percent of the country's national income. The reproductive cycle of the entire economy is thereby effectively completed.

In essence the strategy and tactics of management by end-results is the elaboration, adoption and fulfillment of long-, medium- and short-term decisions in the context of the determining role of the 5-year plan. Here it is necessary to pay the greatest attention to the unique, irreplaceable resource of time. Saving time is nothing less than a form of additionally improving efficiency.

The book gives a detailed analysis of questions of comprehensive and program-targeted management. Theoretical and practical problems of organizational structures are given all round illumination. In particular, the author stresses that turning production associations into the main links in socialist production introduces radical changes into the organization of economic management and requires substantial clarification of the management functions of various links, the correlation of centralization and decentralization and the distribution of rights and responsibilities among us.

The book is written simply and accessibly. It gives many clear, vivid examples and graphic illustrations. It also has good reference aids.

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON W. SIBERIAN FUEL EXTRACTION

LD150850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] On 14 April a conference took place at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of stepping up capital construction in the area of the West Siberain oil and gas complex. A report was read at the conference by Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was stressed at the conference that the party Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade Brezhnev personally are devoting constant attention to the development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex, improving the social, living and cultural conditions of the working people in this area. In accordance with the decisions of the 25th and 25th CPSU congresses, work on the development of this region is being implemented at a rapid rate. In a brief period, it has been transformed into the country's chief fuel and power base. The tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan are being successfully implemented. Oil extraction here, in 5 years, has more than doubled, and gas extraction has increased more than four-and a half fold. The labor collectives assimilating the deposits of West Siberia are responding to the party's concern by their selfless, highly productive labor and are achieving good results.

(?The further) development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex is the main task in meeting the requirements of the national economy for fuel and energy resources. At the conference it was noted that the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted additional measures to develop capital construction in West Siberia. These measures envisage attracting additional construction manpower to the region.

The conference participants discussed in detail the aims of party and economic organs in fulfilling the planned tasks for increasing oil and gas extraction and the commissioning of consumer service and social projects in Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya oblasts. Great attention was devoted to the comprehensive and qualitative development of towns and settlements, constructing more roads and improving the organization of other construction work.

Also examined were tasks connected with the reception and deployment of workers sent to building sites in West Siberia from other republics, oblasts and towns and the creation of the necessary cultural and consumer service conditions.

BASHKIRIA OILFIELD MEETS EXTRACTION PLEDGES

LD140915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 80 p 1

[Correspondent A. Petrushov report: "From Under the Ground"]

[Text] UFA, 7 April--Since the start of the 5-year plan 6 million tons of above-plan "black gold" have reached the refineries from the Bashkiria oilfields. The ASSR's oil-extraction workers have thus fulfilled ahead of schedule their socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth. The greatest contribution to the labor achievement was made by the collectives of the Arlanneft, Chekmagushneft, Krasnokholmskneft and other oil and gas extraction administrations. Success was achieved thanks to the introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology and the thrifty utilization of natural resources.

KURZIN PRAISES GEOLOGISTS, CRITICIZES MINISTRIES' ASSISTANCE

LD150715 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 6 April 1980 front pages a 1,100-word article entitled "Mineral Prospectors' Holiday Today is Geologists' Day" by L. Kurzin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Geological Prospecting Workers Union, commending Soviet geologists' success in fully supplying the country's requirements for "all types of mineral raw materials," but criticizing a number of ministries--notably in the transportation, machinebuilding, construction and installation and light industry sectors--for failing to render adequate assistance to Soviet geologists.

CRIMEA SELECTED AS SITE FOR SOLAR POWER STATIONS

LD141449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 6

[A. Polyakov article under the rubric "Projects, Achievements": "Work, Heavenly Body!"]

[Text] USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification specialists are working on a plan to create the country's first solar power stations. Man is seeking new methods of obtaining energy. And he is finding them--in the resilient power of the wind, the hot pressure of bubbling geysers.... Nor has the sun been forgotten. Our native planet truly bathes in the light and heat rays born within it.

"Of course," V. Savin, chief engineer at the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification Main Administration of Scientific Research and Planning Organizations, says, "this vast ocean of energy cannot be used in full. Yet even a small proportion of it is enough."

Specialists have now started on the sun, so to speak, solar water heaters, furnaces for smelting high-quality metal and powerful distilling installations producing tons of excellent drinking water where it is in short supply are already in operation. In some places experimental homes are being heated in winter and cooled in hot spells with the aid of solar panels. Industrial drying and steam chambers have been constructed operating on the same basis. Incidentally, in these chambers ferroconcrete units for construction sites "mature" many times more rapidly. The list of the heavenly body's uses does not end here. Take just solar power stations.

"It is planned to construct them in the Crimea," V. Savin continues. "The place was not chosen at random: There is plenty of sun in the Crimean steppes. The capacity of the first station is 5 megawatts, the second, according to preliminary calculations, will be 200-300 megawatts. A tower about 300 meters high on which a solar steam generator will be installed will rise above a shining platform of glass. Each enormous mirror, with an area of tens of square meters (there are thousands of them in all), will transmit reflected beams to the tower, heat the water and the steam formed from the water, and start to operate and to turn a turbine. Control of technological process will be assumed by a unified control system specially developed for solar power stations. Everything else is the same as in ordinary thermal power stations. The all-union Teploelektroproyekt Institute (the general designer) the G.M. Krzhizhanovskiy All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Heat Technology, the Glavenergostroy-Mekhanizatsiya Planning and Design Bureau and other organizations are taking part in creating the station.

Solar power stations have a great future. It is not impossible that some day the Ashkhabad solar power engineers' plan will be implemented. It is based on a proposal to ring the earth with a global system of solar power stations generating electricity from pole to pole all day long. The sun is an abundant source of energy which does not run out, is universally accessible and--the main point--safe in operation and absolutely clean environmentally.

The sun can work to supply man with energy for hundreds and hundreds of millions of years.

LEBED EXAMINES SHORTCOMINGS IN OBTAINING CASPIAN OIL

ID110945 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 22 March 1980 publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Problems of Planning" a 1,300-word article by V. Lebed, chief of the Planning and Economic Department of the Chelekenmorneftegazprom Association, entitled "Cheleken Oil." The article deals with shortcomings in prospecting for and extracting Caspain Oil, noting a high accident rate, large worktime wastage and frequent violations of technological and labor discipline and blaming the marine exploratory drilling administration for losses amounting to almost R10 million. It is reported that great difficulties were experienced last year owing to a shortage of cement and pipes and that the position is even worse this year, and the writer speaks of "major blunders in the planning of exploratory drilling."

There are reportedly shortages of not only materials but also crane rigs and highly skilled specialists, and shortcomings in the construction of moorings and other projects, including housing--all the result of inadequate funding. The writer criticizes the Kaspmorneftegazprom All-Union Industrial Association for failing to take the "chronic laggardness" into account and constantly setting Cheleken oilmen higher targets and more strenuous plans without helping them to overcome their problems. The article concludes by calling for the reinstatement of material incentives to produce higher quality oil.

CORRECTION TO 7 APR AMBARTSUMOV ARTICLE ON ECONOMIC INNOVATION

Please note the following changes to the article entitled "Ambartsumov Links Calls for Economic Innovation with History," "Part One" page S 1 and "Part Two" page S 4 of the 7 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT: The first item should bear the label Part Two from NEW TIMES No 10 and the second item should bear the label Part One from NEW TIMES No 11. and the order of the two articles should be reversed.